

INSURANCE.

All India Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA. IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVI NO 245

BOMBAY, THURSDAY OCTOBER 4, 1928.

ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date	Steamers	Connecting at	Tons
		Aden with	
		All	
18.8			
5 Oct.	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
13 "	Narkunda x	will	16,572
20 "	Rawalpindi		16,519
27 "	Basmak		16,602
3 Nov.	Shijotana		16,568
10 "	Mooltan x	now	20,847
17 "	Ranoli		16,560
24 "	Macedonia		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranguna		16,901
8 "	Malaja x	sail	20,837
15 "	Basmak		16,602
22 "	Melva		16,953
29 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	direct	11,518
1929			
25 Jan.	Nalders	from	16,588
1 Feb.	Shijotana		16,568
19 "	Mantua		10,916
14 "	Ranoli		16,550
2 Feb.	Narkunda x	Bombay	16,572
9 "	Ranguna		16,901
16 "	Mores		10,953
23 "	Basmak		16,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x	without	20,847
9 "	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi	tranship-	16,519
23 "	Shijotana		16,568
30 "	Malaja x		20,837
6 Apr.	Basmak		16,602
13 "	Ranguna		16,901
20 "	Rawalpindi	ment	16,519
27 "	Nalders		16,588
4 May	Viceroy of India	at	19,301
11 "	Mantua		10,916
18 "	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x	Aden.	16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

① To Marseilles only.
② Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
③ Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.
FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st	2nd
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana	8,427
11th Apr.	Domala	8,441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.
Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	P £60	£104
	O £55	£98

SHIPPING.



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Sado Maru	5898	30 Sept.	13 Oct.
Kamo Maru	8000		@17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru	5901	18 Oct.	29 "
Katori Maru	10000		@31 "
Awa Maru	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Aisuta Maru	8000		@14 "
Kashima Maru	10000		@28 "
*Hokodate Maru	5703	15 Nov.	29 "
Hakone Maru	10500		@12 Dec.
Tamba Maru	5845	30 Nov.	14 "

* Do not carry passengers
@ From Colombo.
FROM MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
		Colombo	Marseilles
Yashimi Maru	11000	18 Oct.	4 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	1 Nov.	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru	10490	15 "	2 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From	From
		Hong-kong	Kobe
Tenyo Maru	23000	30 Oct.	6 Nov.
Korea Maru	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
12th Oct.	Malaja	Colombo and Australia
9th Nov.	Nalders	Colombo Straits China & Japan
7th Dec.	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
21st "	Mores	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
1929		
4th Jan.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
5th Oct.	Varsova	Bureh via Karachi.
6th "	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
8th "	Vita	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
10th "	Bandra	Bureh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
10th "	Khandala	East and South Africa
17th "	Ellora	Mombasa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bureh. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Bpvt, Bombay

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO
JAPAN via SINGAPORE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Celebes Maru	25th Sept.	6th Oct.
Indus Maru	12th Oct.	23rd "
Shunko Maru	24th "	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru	9th Nov.	18th "
Honolulu Maru	23rd "	3rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru	10th Dec.	23rd "

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

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Dr. P. C. Ray.
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of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoon Brand "LOTUS HONEY" genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoon Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

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Tele. Address: "Uleer" Kandl.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADAYAND DESAI,
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Daring Prophecy

"Men may come,
And Men may go,
But
I am sure, I shall
remain for ever."

Send me two Annas in
Postal Stamps and re-
ceive a copy of my
ALBUM of beautiful
Pictures.

To enable you to
come nearer the Truth.
THE
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
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Statutory Statement of Accounts
prepared, Audit of Books
or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANT
100, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No. 1217.



INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS

ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME

1925 13545 for Rs. 2,63,42,000	1925 Rs. 72,66,000
1926 17371 " " 3,91,39,000	1926 " 1,06,33,000
1927 21418 " " 4,68,04,075	1927 " 1,21,53,000

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FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

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H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.

Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

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Bombay Chronicle

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For each additional word.

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Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LOCAL DISTRICT AGENTS for ANDHRA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY LIMITED, Liberal Commission terms. Apply Post Box 689, Bombay. A R1208

WANTED—An ELECTRIC ENGINEER for Junagadh Electric Scheme, thoroughly conversant with Mirafas Diesel Engines and 3300 Volts A. C. current their erection and maintenance, must have practical experience of 5 years after college training Salary from Rs. 300/- to 500/- according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to R. M. RAJA C/O Messrs. Jagmohan Mohi & Coy., Kanara Chawl 2nd floor, Bombay. A R205

WANTED—A MATCH FOREMAN with experience in erecting, adjusting and repairing Match machinery, and preparing Match compositions. Should possess capacity for organization and controlling a works as incharge. Applicants are requested to state their age, and details of work done by them in a Match Factory. Apply with testimonials to Sir DAYA KISHAN KAUL SONS & CO., 10, Abbot Road, LAHORE. A R1200

FOR AMBITIOUS MEN ONLY—Start a business of your own with a capital of Rs. 2/- to Rs. 10/- and earn hundreds every month. It costs you nothing to have the particulars. Just drop a card. Dr. H. P. GUPTA M. D. (Homeo) Ph. D., Post Box 2032, Bombay. A R204

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas, to sell the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles. Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dadar Bazar Lane Calcutta. A R20017

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HERNE HILL ESTATE comprising of 3 houses, plenty of house, private garden, near 1000 yards near Happy Valley at Matheran, healthy locality, well furnished, electric light and water connection. First offer above Rs. 60,000/- cash has it. Apply Box No. 2190, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

N 31168

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

5000 PAIRS AT HALF PRICE—Surplus Stock of Good-looking, hard-wearing, Double Sole, Chrome leather, Medium Toe, English shape, DERBY Shoes, sizes 5 to 11 Original price (Black) Rs. 12/-, (Brown) Rs. 13/- OFFERED at Rs. 6/- and 6/8 per pair (Satisfaction or Money Back) THE MILITARY SUPPLY SYNDICATE (INDIA), DEHRA DUN, U. P.

T 31211

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YJSUP BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934.

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CALCUTTA HOTEL LD. PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL, MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts.

CHARGES—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem Special Concession for Monthly Boarders. (Family Suites with bath available.)
"Telegrams"—"CALHOTEL."

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Students to learn and secure diplomas in Dentistry, Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry by regular training and correspondence. Apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal, Royal Homoeopathic Institute, Delhi. R1183

Great Fluctuations in Cotton.

What is the future result? If you want to know it—purchase Professor SHAH'S Weekly Cotton Forecast showing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10/- He had published in "Bombay Samachar" on 5-9-28 that Bureau Report will be bearish accordingly it came bearish and market gone down. Whole life history is predicted by examining Palm.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

Visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.)

Kalbadevi Road, opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association—(Alahi's Patia), on 2nd floor, Bombay No. 2.

N.B.—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply.

Professor SHAH alias MANECKLAL VADRAL SHAH

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Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Rg. Baramangudi, Bangalore
Bombay Agents:
Mafalal Vamaldas & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE FOLLOWING quantities of Sandalwood more or less will be sold by Auction on the dates and at the places given below:

Approximate quantity in tons.	Place of sale.	Date of sale.
Nadast Sandalwood 40	Vellure.	27-11-1928.
Do. 250	Tirupattur.	29-11-1928.
Do. 247	Satyamangalam.	3-12-1928.
Coorg Sandalwood 137	Fraserpet.	10-12-1928.

NOTE—Fraserpet is 56 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 42 by road from Coimbatore station on South Indian Railway. Tirupattur and Vellure are Railway Stations on South Indian Railway.

For terms of sale and details of classes and quantities, apply as under—
COORG SALES—The Chief Forest Officer, Direction Division, Coorg, Satyamangalam sales—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore. Tirupattur and Vellure sales—District Forest Officer, Vellore.

T. A. WHITEHEAD,
Conservator of Forests.
Coimbatore,
Dated 25th Sept. 1928. 31171

AUCTION SALE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF SALEM.

O.P. No. 138 of 1927.

ON THE FILE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE SALEM INDUSTRIES LIMITED (In Liquidation).

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th October, 1928, at 4 p.m. at the premises, Sanyam Gundu Road, Salem, THE KENNETT FACTORY consisting of a large assortment of up-to-date, undergarment machines including full equipment of Accessory Machines, Spools, Spares, Two Engines, Dynamos, Motors, Model Power Looms, Power Polishing, Steam Press, Bolters, Beach-House Plants, etc., with various 16 cents of Panga Lands, Bungalows, Buildings and Wells. The machinery is in excellent working condition. Further particulars and inspection can be had from the undersigned.

K. VISULU IYER,
Official Liquidator.

The Salem Industries (Limited).
SALEM.

R1207

NOTICE

Mr. JIVRAJ DEWJEE MOTTA with mutual consent has CEASED to be a PARTNER in the FIRM AGENCY, Katha Bazar, Bombay, on and from 1st October, 1928.

P. K. DANIEL.

R1213

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST SPLAT RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Splat Receipt No. 22343 in respect of five Ordinary Shares Rs. 10/- each, of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ltd., Standing in the name of Raj Jeebhai, widow of Gurusam Kesham, has been LOST or MISLAIN. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Splat Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

(Sd) JENABAI.

R1208

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THE undersigned will auction, at Jay-pore (via Salur, B. N. Ry.) on 8-10-28, commencing from 8 a.m., the right to collect the various Minor Forest Products in the Jaypore Estate for a period of three years. The estate is about 14000 sq. miles in extent and contains considerable quantities of myrabolams, besides various other important minor forest products. For further particulars apply to

A. V. SUNDARAM,
Chief Forest Officer,
Jaypore, (Vizag Dt.).

31147

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, PIANO, ETC.

The property of R. L. McKean, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., the Accountant-General of Bombay and others.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Adonwall's Bungalow, opposite Kemp & Co., Cumballa Hill, (where the lot has been removed for the purposes of sale) very valuable furniture consisting of dining, drawing, bedrooms and office suites, a rare collection of solid old open carved Jacobean and plain furniture, rich complete set of Venetian glass, crockery and silverware, dining table, sideboard, chairs, leather-lined Chesterfield and Derby suites, roll-top desk, drawing room cabinets, one sweet-toned semi-grand piano, by John Brinsmead and Sons, H.M.V. gramophone, book cases, red Brussels Velvet pile large D. room carpet, bed-steads, almiraes, dressing tables, screens, easy-chairs, hat-stand, "Kodak" camera, Singer-sewing machine, ice box, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is shown by appointment to Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

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MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S
AGE-ENDING NOVEL

The Mammoth
Motion Picture.

UNCLE TOMS CABIN

A \$ 2,000,000 PRODUCTION

The Colourful and Romantic Drama of slave trade in South America in the Old Plantation Days, when Love and Friendship was ground under the heel of Lust and Hate

13 — MAMMOTH REELS — 13

(Note Change in the Evening Time.)

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TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

will present

Comedy, Music, Drama

"A Cup of Tea,"

A Comedy in one Act,

"The Head Caps,"

A Plot Show

The Master of the House,

A Drama in one Act.

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6-30 and 10 p.m.

AN EPIC OF BROTHERLY LOVE THAT ROSE SUPERIOR TO ALL EARTHLY AFFAIRS AND DEFIED EVEN DEATH ITSELF!

BEAU GESTE

A Mighty, Magnificent Paramount Adaptation in 10 Stupendous Reels of PERCIVAL WREN'S IMMORTAL ROMANCE

Featuring the Popular, Handsome Screen Star:

RONALD COLMAN

FOLLOWED

NEXT SATURDAY

BY THE SEQUEL

BEAU SABREUR

Another Gripping Story of the French Foreign Legion from the Pen of—

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

THE LAUGHING HIT OF THE SEASON!

ADOLPHE MENJOU

BETTY BRONSON

FLORENCE VIDOR

in

ARE PARENTS PEOPLE?

No. Nothing serious; It is to laugh! And you'll laugh till your sides cry

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using

ZANDU'S
Draksha-
Asava

Midvikaranta-Sherangilhas
M. Ch 10

A Delicious and
Remarkable Remedy

That Acts At Once

Why Remain
Fatigued and Depressed?
Why not try from to-day?

ZANDU'S
Draksha-
Asava

The Well-known
Body and Brain Refresher

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ZANDU

Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.

Sayani Road BOMBAY 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi BOMBAY 3

1 lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1 1/2 lb. Rs. 2

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got, new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the Chief Hakim of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe, Price Rs. 2 per dozen.

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Sajan Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. Price Rs. 2 per tola.

Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphine, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., Price Rs. 3 only.

Tila Ditruba (Regd.)—Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times Price Rs. 2 only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA, KAVIRAT
Darulshat (Regd.) Gujrat. (PUNJAB.)

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC

INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of
Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
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NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVER-POOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton information are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHEETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—"COMEALONG."
Telephone—21076.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER—LONG LIQUIDATION—TRADE SUPPORT—FUTURES 1 TO 4 POINTS LOWER—RECEIPTS HEAVY.

New York, Oct. 2.

The New York futures market opened at a rise of 6 points and improved further 5 points on reports of unfavourable weather. There was only scattered buying and prices soon began to ease off under long liquidation. At 11 a.m. prices declined 9 points from the highest, namely January 19.24 and further liquidation resulted in a further decline of 7 points and at noon call January was quoted 19.08. In the afternoon the selling continued and prices recorded yet another decline of 12 points and at 1:38 p.m. the lowest level of 18.96 for January was reached. At this level the selling pressure was over and prices assumed a steadier tendency and during an hour and a half rallied 13 points under trading buying. The close was rather steady at a decline of 7 points for October at 19.18 and other positions declined 1 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 19.45c.

The New Orleans futures market opened steady and at 9:30 January was quoted 18.59. The close was rather quiet at a small decline of 1 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 18.76c.

The market is getting under the plight of the next Bureau Report and is digesting and discounting private reports. So far the crop is estimated between 13,800,000 to 14,500,000 bales by private authorities. The weather during the last few days has taken a favourable turn and while operators are inclined to liquidate a portion their long interest before the Bureau Report, trade is inclined to buy at declines. Southern hedge selling is also restricted to some extent. Receipts are assuming rather a heavier tendency and it remains to be seen, in the absence of any adverse crop factor, how they are received. The firmness of the statistical situation at New York market which arrested the attention of operators will soon disappear, but more depends upon the grade of the new arrivals which are said to be inferior quality. The market looks like moving in the near future without any definite price tendency. But may be affected by squaring up of open interests.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

December highest 19.30 lowest 19.03.

January highest 19.24 (10:07 a.m.). Lowest 18.96 (1:38 p.m.).
Reuter:—"Market early advanced on unfavourable weather, reacted later on liquidation, but again advanced on trade buying."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 2.
December	19.15-02
January	19.09-04
March	18.98-01
May	18.86-02
July	18.76-02
Middling Spot	19.45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, Oct. 2.
October	18.54-01
January	18.55-05
Middling Spot	18.76

NEW YORK

	New York, Oct. 2.
NEW YORK 11 A.M.:	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
October	19.24
January	19.15
March	19.03
NEW YORK NOON CALL:	
October	19.18
January	19.08
March	18.95
NEW ORLEANS 9:30 A.M.:	
October	18.51
January	18.50
March	18.32

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Oct. 2.
Bales.	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	153,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	95,000

LIVERPOOL

TRADE FIXING CALL SALES—BETTER MANCHESTER REPORTS—WEATHER FAVOURABLE—FUTURES 6 TO 4 POINTS LOWER—SALES 8,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 9 points and fluctuated within a narrow range. There was only scattered business and at noon prices were quoted 9 points lower. In the afternoon better Manchester reports induced some trade fixing call sales but weather map was reported to be favourable. The market closed rather steady at a decline of 6 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices gained 1 point and closed at 10.71d. per lb.

East Indian spot cotton prices were raised by 5 points. Empire cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 5 points with January 9.92 and May 9.88. Egyptian futures were quiet and closed irregular at a decline of 6 points to a rise of 4 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—
(1) Light rains New Orleans dist.
(2) Trade fixing call sales. Manchester reports read better. Giles estimate 14,554,000 bales. Weather map favourable.

Another of their Liverpool friends cable as under:—
Disposition to realize before Bureau owing usual uncertainty.
Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"Giles condition 57 per cent indicating 14,554,000 bales."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 2.
Opening	10.05
Closing	10.08-06
October	9.98-06
November	9.96-06
December	9.92-05
January	9.90-05
February	9.89-05
March	9.85-05
April	9.88-05
May	9.85-05
June	9.85-05
July	9.80-04
August	9.77-05
September	9.70-05
October	9.61-06
Middling Spot	10.71 pl.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Oct. 2.
Bales.	
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 2.
Seinde Fully Good	7.10 plus .05
Seinde Fine	7.35 plus .05
Seinde Superfine	7.60 plus .05
Bengal Good	6.85 plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	7.35 plus .05
Bengal Fine	7.35 plus .05
Oomra Good	7.30 plus .05
Oomra Fully Good	7.60 plus .05
Oomra Fine	7.90 plus .05
Brosch Fully Good	8.85 plus .05
Brosch Fine	9.10 plus .05
Brosch Superfine	9.35 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 2.
October	16.82-06
November	16.94-06
December	17.18-05
January	17.10-05
February	17.10-05
March	17.26-04
April	17.26-04
May	17.41 pl.01
June	17.41 pl.01
July	17.49 pl.01
August	17.48 pl.01
September	17.43 pl.01
October	17.51 pl.04
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	17.70-15

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	Liverpool, Oct. 2.
Interest, Day to day Loans	3-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 days' market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-1/4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-15/32 p.c.
Five trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Pine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4 p.c.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

The local market opened to-day at Rs. 354/- for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 355/12 on scattered buying. At this level there was considerable long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 350/8. A rally followed at this level and Liverpool opened at a decline of 5

WEATHER OVER COTTON-BELT.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.
9-50 A.M.
Messrs. Thomas, Smith & Co. have received the following Cable from Liverpool:—"Warm, light to moderate rains Texas generally and West Belt. Future Belt cloudy."

points against expectation of a decline of 3 points. Rates at 4:30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	353
Oomra D/J.	322
Bengal D/J.	286

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market ruled rather steady here and prices rallied on scattered buying in sympathy with better Liverpool advices. Rates at 6:30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	354/12
Oomra D/J.	324
Bengal D/J.	288

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 3.
October	230.70-1.00
January	230.00-1.70
April	229.10-1.20

READY COTTON SALES.

	Bombay, Oct. 3.
100 Teyamankwa Amraot	295
100 Do Khandesh	250
100 Do Kanara	295
100 G G Kesha Khandwa	295
100 Bombay & Co. Khambhat	269
100 Volkapt Bros. Hingoli	287
100 P. Crystal & Co. Mathia 218	
100 Japan T. & Co. Sindh American	330
100 K. Dervhand & Co. Mathia	208
100 Bombay Co. Malkapur	268
7000 D. Mathia 245/250	
100 Rajli Bros. Latur	255
100 L. K. Vashanti Salju	258
100 H. Nenshi & Co. Sindh American	320
100 Birja Bros. Wun	344

DAILY ROOM RATE.

	Bombay, Oct. 3.
Bengal 286 D/J.	
Broach 353 A/M.	
Oomra 322 D/J.	

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 3.
Castorseed Delivery May Opening 49/-
Lowest 48/15, Closing 49/7/6
Cottonseed Delivery January Opening 4/-
7/3, Lowest 4/6/10/12, Closing 4/7/3
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 55/2, Highest 55/3, Lowest 54/13, Closing 55/-

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, Oct. 3.
F. P. Bales	1928.29 1927-28
Receipts to date 2-10-28	1770000 2227000
Yesterday do.	163000 98000
Exports to date do.	1185000 1183000
Stock at Ports 28-9-28	1013000 1272000
Interior Towns do.	474000 636000
Liverpool 28-9-28	601000 1094000
Visible Supply 28-9-28	2608000 4125000
Quantity in Sight do.	2283000 2942000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 3.
Ready Prices have improved by about 1 Anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about One Anna per cwt. in August and Jan./March Shipment Prices, and of about 1/2 Anna per cwt. in September and Oct./Dec. Shipment prices in yesterday's closing price. The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/15 per cwt.
Transshipment Rs. 8/11 per cwt. FBH.
S S Howara Rs. 8/9 per cwt. FBH.
S S Chayabara Rs. 8/9 per cwt. FBH.
S S Nisam Rs. 8/9 1/2 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment August Rs. 8/9 per cwt. FBH.
September Rs. 8/9 per cwt. FBH.
Oct./Dec. Rs. 8/8 per cwt. FBH.
Jan./March Rs. 8/8 per cwt. FBH.
Tone:—Steady.

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

SILVER.

	Bombay, Oct. 3.
London Ready	26/9
London Forward	26/10
America Cent	57/14
China Opening	27/8, Closing 27/10
Ready 60/2	
Shadon Opening	59/13, Highest 60/3, Lowest 59/13, Closing 60/2
Agio Opening	60/1, Highest 60/6, Low. 60/1, Closing 60/5
Tejmundi	1/5
Kartik Opening	60/1, Highest 60/7, Low. 60/1, Closing 60/6
Tejmundi	1/6

GOLD.

	Bombay, Oct. 3.
Ready 21/6/6	
Shadon 21/6/3	
Agio 21/6/3	
National City 21/9	
N. Manoj-class 21/8	
N. Motilal 21/6/6	

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 3.
B. C. RATE	
T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1-6	
LONDON.—	
Banks Selling T T 1/6	
Banks Selling D D 1/6, 1/32	
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Oct.	
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov.	
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16	
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32	
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Oct.	
NEW YORK.—	
B. C. T T 278	
Banks Selling T T 275	
Banks Selling T T 274	
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269-112	
PARIS.—	
Banks Selling D D 928.	
Banks Buying D D 938.	
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950	
JAPAN.—	
Banks Selling T T 125-1/4	
Banks Selling D D 138-1/4	
HONGKONG.—	
Banks Selling D D 138-1/2	
SHANGHAI.—	
Banks Selling D D 176-3/4	
SINGAPORE.—	
Banks Selling D D 158-1/4	
JAVA.—	
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4	
CROSS RATE.—	
New York/London 4.84 15/16 2nd inst.	
Shanghai/London 2/7 9/16 3rd inst.	
London/Japan 1/10 9/16 2nd inst.	
London/Paris 134 2nd inst.	
London/Belgium 34.890 2nd inst.	
London/Switzerland 25.20 2nd inst.	
London/Italy 92.80 2nd inst.	
Time of Settlement Exchange:—	
Gold 24.4-11-1/2 2nd inst. 24.4-11-1/2 1st inst.	
Silver London Ready 26 9/16 2nd inst.	
26 5/8 1st inst.	
London Ready Forward 26 5/8 2nd inst.	
26 11/16 1st inst.	
Silver New York Ready 57 13/16 2nd inst.	
58 1/16 1st inst.	
London Discounts 3 mos. 4-1/4 p.c. 2nd inst.	
4 9/32 p.c. 1st inst.	
London Discounts 6 mos. 4 15/32 p.c. 2nd inst.	
15/32 p.c. 1st inst.	
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p.c.	
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 p.c. 3 mos.	
3 p.c. 6 mos. 4 p.c. 12 mos. 4 1/4 p.c.	
Tone:—Quiet.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Bombay, Oct. 3.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 74/2/6	
4-1/2 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36	
Rs. 93-10.	
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-3.	
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85-1.	
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97-7.	
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/3	
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-2.	
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12.	
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/13.	
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/1.	
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/11.	
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/12.	
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/13.	
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 110.	
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83-8.	
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82-8.	
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82-8.	
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-8.	
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.	
Forward Rates: 18th October Sett.:—	
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/1/0	
1945-55 Rs. 100/0/0	
Tone of Market:—Steady.	

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

	Bombay, Oct. 3.
3 Months 4 1/4 per cent.	
6 Months 4 15/32 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.	
Money Call 1-1/2 per cent.	
One month 2-1/2 per cent.	
Three months 3 per cent.	
Six months 4 per cent.	
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.	
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.	
Tone of Silver:—Quiet. India and China bought. China sold. Market depends upon China.	

STOCKS AND SHARES.

IMPRESSIVE ENQUIRY FOR MILL SHARES.

INDUSTRIALS STEADY.

Bombay, Oct. 3.
Renewed talk about the end of Mill Strike administered impressive enquiry for Mill shares. It is said that the Government's intervention will meet with success. There was considerable buying and Mill shares registered a rise of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15. Tata Steel shares ruled firm in the beginning but higher prices induced some liquidation. Miscellaneous shares ruled steady and registered small gains.

It is said that bulls are confidently buying Mill shares in hopes of considerably higher prices as soon as the strike is over. It may be said that the technical condition of the market is greatly weakened on extensive covering and the market is purely under bull manipulation. Under such a state of affairs, it will be advisable to secure profits in all strong markets. The recent rise is very rapid and is likely to give some rude jerks when advantage must be taken to cover short sales. It is a common thing in Share Bazar that once the bulls become masters of the situation, no stone will be left unturned and we advise great caution in going short. There are some scrips which have not improved, such as Pabani and attention is likely to be turned on such neglected shares. Business in E. D. Sassoon shares is done at Rs. 11/6. Curries were done at 175/- and Kasturchand after opening at Rs. 17/- improved to Rs. 17/4. Laxmi Cotton shares realised Rs. 1697/8. India Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 93/2 while Imperial Bank shares were reported at Rs. 82/- after opening at Rs. 82/- Union Bank shares found buyers at Rs. 3/11 and Central Bank after opening at Rs. 24/11 closed steady at Rs. 24/2. Ahmedabad Elec. shares were done at Rs. 136/8 while Andhra Valley Ord. were bought at Rs. 700/- Tata Hydro Pref. were bought at Rs. 1000/- Tata Power Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 613/12 and closed at Rs. 516/4. Tata Hydro Defd. were reported at Rs. 111/- Punjab Cement Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 15/8. New India Ind. shares opened at Rs. 21/14 but closed steady with buyers at Rs. 22/- Scindia

shares changed hands at Rs. 15/1. Tata Steel Second Pref. opened at Rs. 93/4 but closed steady at Rs. 93/8. Tata Construction shares changed hands at Rs. 64/8. Tata Oil Mill shares opened at Rs. 31/- but good enquiry helped to close at Rs. 31/8. Bombay Burma (New) were done at Rs. 296/14. British Burmah Petroleum shares opened at Rs. 4/14 and steady buying hardened price to Rs. 5/- Indian Bleaching showed bold front and after opening 251/14 closed at Rs. 258/12. Alcock opened at Rs. 365/4 and closed at Rs. 363/2. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 815/12 and closed at Rs. 820/- Bombay E. Trans Ordinary were firm at Rs. 153/8. Bombay Steams opened at Rs. 277/8 but receded to Rs. 276/4 Bundi Cements closed at Rs. 24/4 after opening at Rs. 24/- Central I. Mining were done at Rs. 14/8. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 372/8 to close at Rs. 376/4. Katni Ord. opened at Rs. 263/12 and closed at Rs. 266/4. Shrivastava were steady at Rs. 32/8. Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 75/- and after improving to Rs. 76/4 closed at Rs. 76/- Defd. opened at Rs. 266/4 and after rising to Rs. 275/- quietened at Rs. 271/4. Tata Hydro Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 1106/4 and closed at Rs. 1115/- Bombay Dev. ing opened at Rs. 853/12 and closed at Rs. 867/8. Century opened at Rs. 415/- and closed at Rs. 420/10 while Nagpur closed at Rs. 516/4 after opening at Rs. 508/12. Colaba Lands fluctuated around Rs. 141/4 Crescent improved Rs. 2/8 after opening at Rs. 155/- Indo-Java after opening at Rs. 370/- improved to Rs. 372/- 8 Robinsons opened at Rs. 223/12 and closed at Rs. 227/8. New Green opened at Rs. 233/2 and closed at Rs. 236/4. Pearl were strong which closed at Rs. 540/- after opening at Rs. 532/12. Shantidev shares traded at Rs. 112/8. Swadish shares closed at Rs. 480/10 after opening at Rs. 473/12. Pabani opened at Rs. 287/8 and closed at Rs. 240/- Faml after opening at Rs

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 3.			
Since 1st September			
In full-pressed Bales			
2 Days	This year	Last year	
Rajasthan	655	486	
Central India	878	5,711	
Tafel and Nagar	132	446	391
Madras-Gaonani	557	342	
Bombay	573	3,755	2,734
Central Provinces	4,715	2,284	
Total Comings	708	11,988	12,448
Phonics	500	10,194	
N. W. Provinces	51	1,611	2,462
Kashmir	422	2,527	
Sind-Punjab	1,789	1,057	
Bombay	1,313	2,190	
Coastal & Dharwar	1,309	1,931	
Western-Northern	1		
Cocacina	109	5,832	
Timorally and Cambodia	20	1,224	
Peruian	514	18,729	
Arabian	400	3,345	2,394
Camilla, Burma and other sorts	1,159	22,430	64,085
Total			

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 27th Sept.			
In full-pressed Bales			
Yesterday	This year	Last year	
Europe	2,921	43,622	33,028
Japan & China	10,133	105,412	50,260
Coast Ports	200	1,393	1,500
Up-country by Rail	10,195	2,662	
China in harbour for Europe	27,324	13,812	
China and Japan	13,254	187,946	102,171
Total			

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, Oct. 3.	
Cwt.	
Wheat	4,234
Linseed	5,722
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	41
Gingellyseeds	400
Poppyseeds	11
Groundnuts	4,474
Castorseed	2,346
Rice	8,509
Mysabollams	436
Cottonseed	0,657
Moussesed	250
Gram	6,121
Jowar	472
Bajra	1,905
Oat	660 tons

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 2.	
Revario Santa Fe.	
October shipment sellers 43/3	per
10 lb. Cargoes.	
Barletta Russo.	
Oct./Nov. shipment sellers 43/3	per
10 lb. Cargoes.	
South Australian (wheat) Parcels un-	
quoted.	
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Par-	
cels, not offered.	

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 2.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch	
Standard No. 25 c. & f. Calcutta.	
Oct./Dec. per cwt.	12/6-3/4
Jan./Mar. per cwt.	12/6-3/4
C. & F. Bombay.	
Oct./Dec. per cwt.	12/8
C. & F. Karachi.	
Oct./Dec. per cwt.	12/8-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 2.	
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb.	
spot 0/8-11/16	sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 2.	
Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot.	
17-1/2	

OILS AND CAKES.

EXGODOWN BOMBAY.	
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 457	per ton
Filtered Groundnut Oil Ready Rs. 590	per ton
Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 155	per ton
Mown Cake Ready Rs. 57/8	per ton.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 3.	
Ready	Ready
Red leafy	Average.
Bengal Supplino	235
Bengal Fine	290
Bengal F.G.	275
Sindh-Punjab Fine	295
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	275
Wadhwa-Hingst. Fine	330
Nagpur Fine	330
Karnal Fine	320
Amroth Fine	315
Karnal-Fine (Fino)	310
Mandla Fine	285
Mandla F.G.	230
Nagard/Parna F.G. G.S.	200
Parna F.G. G.S.	250
Pachhara/Sadu F.G. G.S.	250
Indore/Ujjain Fine	260
Indore/Sanavadi Fine	260
Surat Fine	340
Bombay Fine	340
Bombay F.G.	320
Western M.G.	320
Cambodia	405
Alger/Sangli	330
Alger/Good	345
Alger/Good	345
Alger/Vicramam	345

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

DECREASE IN SPINNERS TAKINGS

During the week ending 29th Sept. 668,000 bales brought into sight, now totalling 2,283,000 bales since the beginning of August against 2,942,000 bales during the same period. The shortage is particularly due to lateness of the crop. Port receipts during the week were 398,000 bales with a total of 1,446,000 bales against 1,946,000 bales last season. Exports from America during the week to Great Britain were 118,000 bales, to Continent 75,000 bales and to Japan etc. were 53 bales, showing a total of 248,000 bales for the week. Total exports now stand 981,000 bales against 997,000 bales last year. World's spinners takings of American cotton during the week were 314,000 bales. Since the beginning of the season the total takings are 1,975,000 bales against 2,294,000 bales. The decrease is rather due to unfavourable trade demand. English spinners gradually enlarging their takings as during the week 48,000 bales were forwarded and so far total deliveries now stand at 422,000 against 493,000 bales.

World's visible supply of American cotton increased by 353,000 bales during the week against 355,000 bales for the same week last year. Stocks at American ports are 1,013,000 bales against 1,722,000 bales last season. U. S. interior town stocks are 474,000 bales against 636,000 bales last year. In Europe stocks are estimated at 1,121,000 bales against 1,765,000 bales last year at this time. Total stock of all kinds in Great Britain on the 29th ultimo was 601,000 bales against 1,094,000 bales last season.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 2.	
T.T. Berlin on London	20.35.118
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09.1/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	29.35
T.T. Milan on London	92.81
T.T. Bern on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	124.00
T.T. London on Prague	163.66

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 2.	
Silver—Market is quiet.	
Spot	23.9/16
Forward	26.5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 2.	
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz	4.4.11.1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.	
New York, Oct. 2.	
Demand bills	484.56

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 2.	
Copper, English Best Selected	68.5/8
Copper Braziers	78
Yellow Metal	65.3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	20.3/4
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge	13.5/8
Tin, English Ingots	222.3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 2.	
Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	22
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	140-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	54-1/2
Eastern Bank	7-5/16
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	8-3/8
Conversion Loan	77-5/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent.	102-3/4
Rupce Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	54
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling	61
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Ster	71
Consols	55-3/4
War Loan 5 per cent.	102-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	94

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

CONSTRUCTIVE SIDE FAVOURED

Messrs. Langley & Co have issued the following weekly market report dated Bombay 1st October:—

Americans:—The greatly improved tone prevailing in America at the time of our last report has been well maintained, and next over the week the price level has been raised by a further 40 to 45 points. Last week we commented on the fact that, viewing issues broadly, much of the decline to 17 Cents was due to the widespread acceptance of a probable return of 15 millions (excluding Kintex) and a consumption of little over 14 millions. Of the two sides of the economic equation, demand attracted attention after the publication of the August consumption figures with their reminder that consumption reacts quickly to the influence of a low price level while a quota of concern for supply was not long delayed as the figure of cotton ginned to 10th September, although larger than Garside's pointer, nevertheless tender to confirm crop lateness at a time of an increasing frost hazard. These facts were followed in mid-week by the publication

of a weekly weather report which was definitely unfavourable.

At the end of the week Garside, in whose reports much reliance has of late been placed, commented on recent damage by weevils, rotting and shedding, leading to the conclusion that deterioration during September has been considerably more than normal. As the Bureau Reports indicate a probable return with normal conditions from the date of issue up to the final picking, deterioration during any particular month greater than normal, presumably, can only mean a reduction in the crop estimate. Meanwhile, when it is remembered that the present crop had a very unfavourable start and that the effects of such a start are more than likely being shown at the present stage of the season, it is not improbable that the much maligned Department of Agriculture, in estimating the probable return at something less than 14 1/2 millions based on a yield per acre approximating to the average of the last 10 years, were not exhibiting quite the stupidity attributed to them by the majority of the private crop authorities in America. On the contrary, there has all along been a reasonableness about their estimates which in our opinion has been most impressive and we see no good reason for disputing the accuracy of their last estimate of 14,439,000 as the probable return indicated by conditions ruling on September the 1st.

The market has now to be viewed from

a price level of 19 Cents and at a stage of the season when dry warm weather might over a period of some weeks put on as much cotton as a killing frost can take off in a single night. After a succession of favourable "falls" in America, the frost bogey is gradually coming to be looked upon as the last weapon in the armoury of the die-hard bulls. The fact that within recent years there have been no frosts of serious consequence is no guarantee that frosts in the early autumn have ceased to function, and meanwhile the crop is late.

Although there has recently been greatly increased activity on the part of the Trade yet we are of the opinion that the Trade as a whole has still bought appreciably less than in a normal season, and we continue to favour the constructive side, particularly on any recessions.

Bombay:—Liquidation during the decline having been extremely drastic, the change in sentiment in America found the local market completely sold out. Consequently recovery has been on full parity and fluctuations are likely to continue on such a basis until the influence of new crop movement makes itself felt. For the time being new crop business is being handicapped by the very low rates at which much of the old crop stock is being offered, and a natural conclusion to arrive as is that the present old crop business being booked is definitely at the expense of new crop,

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S. S. "RAZMAK."

The following is the list of passengers by the P. & O. S. S. "RAZMAK," which left Bombay on 29th inst. for, Marseilles.—

Mr. F. P. Antia, Mr. G. H. Armstrong, Mr. H. A. Attari, Miss G. M. Baker, Mr. F. E. Bangham, Mr. Baglin, Mr. & Mrs. T. J. S. Bedi, & Infant, Mr. P. L. Bhargava, Mr. L. R. P. Bhargava, Mrs. G. Brendon, Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Brown, Mr. A. T. Burnell, Miss Chamberlain, Mr. S. B. Chandra, Mr. & Mrs. M. L. Chingisha, Child & Infant, Miss Chingisha, Dr. N. K. Chohan, Mr. J. C. Cheulkar, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Cuthbert, Mr. G. Dale, Mr. R. L. Davies, Mr. J. J. Darling, Mrs. W. Dewar, Rev. & Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. H. M. Dwyer, Child & Infant, Mr. J. E. Fox, Mrs. E. S. Goss, Mr. B. S. Grand, Mr. A.

Horrobin, Major C. A. L. Howard, Mrs. Joan, Hyde-Cates, Capt. H. C. H. Illingworth, Mr. N. W. Innes, Mr. Ives, Mr. O. R. Jain, Mr. S. M. Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. Y. V. Kande, three children & two infants, Capt. G. F. S. Keating, Mr. Kemp, Mr. G. C. Kent, Mr. S. K. M. Kotval, Mr. S. Lall, Capt. H. G. N. Leakey, Major J. D. MacKenzie, Mr. K. P. Mathur, Mr. A. A. Moosavi, Mr. K. Nasiruddin, Mr. G. Pande, Mr. B. P. Patel, Mr. P. C. Patel, Mr. J. H. H. Peppi, Capt. Phillips, Mr. H. Pinney, Mr. G. B. S. Prance, Miss S. M. Prance, Mr. M. A. Qadir, Mr. M. S. Rehman, Miss S. Rankin, Capt. T. A. Robinson, Mr. P. Robinson, Mr. Rappan, Mr. R. Sastry, Mr. & Mrs. F. E. Shaw, Mr. H. Siddiqui, Mr. K. B. Singh, Mahiraj Sahab Virbhadra Singhji, Mr. P. Singgaddin, Capt. B. S. Sowran, Mr. C. M. Stewart, Mr. M. Sabdar, Lt.-Col. Sir S. Symes, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., Mr. P. N. Tagore, Major A. H. Wales, Mr. G. Williams.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 2.
Linseed Oil, named, London, cwt., 28/3
Jan./April. Delivery. Buyers.
Linseed Oil, named, London, cwt., 29/3
Nov./Dec. Delivery. Sellers.

HOT RECEPTION FOR SIMON TEAM.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' BOYCOTT PROGRAMME.

MONSTER DEMONSTRATION ON OCT. 12

The special Simon Boycott Committee of the Bombay Youth League has issued six leaflets on the subject of the Boycott of the Simon Commission on its arrival in Bombay on the 12th instant. These leaflets are being distributed by the members of the League and other students at different centres, such as the Church Gate Station, the Bori Bunder Station, the Flora Fountain, tram junction and other places. One of the leaflets deals with the seven members appointed by the Bombay Council to co-operate with the Commission. The other leaflets deal with the history of the British policy and Britain's insistence to hold to her own in forcing upon India the Commission in spite of the universal condemnation of it. A pertinent question is asked to Britain whether she has in her any self respect and whether she desires to lose India as she lost America by her sheer obstinate policy perpetuating poverty and misery in India.

YOUTHS MEET.

On Tuesday evening an important meeting of the youths of the city was held at the premises of the Students' Brotherhood. Mr. M. C. Chagla occupied the chair and the meeting was addressed amongst others by Messrs. B. G. Kher and Purshottam Tricundas. An elaborate programme has been drawn up for the coming ten days and the co-operation of all the students and other youths of the city is invited to make the boycott of the Commission most effective and practical. One of the interesting items on the programme

is the issue of 25,000 stamps bearing the inscription "Boycott Simon Commission" in red colour. The Committee will supply these stamps to any one free of cost for the purpose of affixing them on all letters and communications.

MONSTER DEMONSTRATION

The Committee also proposes to arrange series of meetings to protest against the Commission in different wards of the city and on the 12th instant a mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to express condemnation at the Simon Commission and to declare social boycott of those who co-operate with it. A monster demonstration is also being arranged for that day.

NO ADDRESS FOR SIMON SEVEN.

An East Indian writes:—A meeting of the Indian Association held at St. Teresa's Girgaum High School Hall on 30th September 1928. Members from all parts of Bombay Salset and Bassein were present for the meeting. One of the items in the agenda, was to vote an address to the Simon Commission. There was a strong opposition to the resolution by the secretary of the Association Mr. A. Dias and the attempt of the pro government members to co-operate with the Simon Commission was completely turned down by a large majority.

DRAINAGE STRIKE ENDS

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

A meeting of the strikers of the Drainage Department was held at Fort Road when Mr. Jhabwala presided. Mr. Jhabwala formulated the demands of the men and saw Mr. Dnyawala, the chief Inspector Drainage and the Municipal Commissioner in the company of Mr. Pangarkar, the Secretary of the Union and two other representatives of the strikers and the following conditions were settled: 1. That the 40 men proposed to be reduced shall not be reduced. 2. That the number of turns of unemployment shall be reduced from 8 days to 6 days per month. 3. That No. 2 shall last only up to 10th November 1928. 4. Thereafter not more than 25 to 40 men shall be reduced, who are most junior in work will be found for them elsewhere. 5. The number of days of unemployment thereafter shall be entirely stopped.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION

DEPUTATION WANTS ON COMMISSIONER

A Deputation consisting of following members met the Municipal Commissioner on Monday, the 1st inst. at 4.0 p.m. Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, B.A., The President, Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union. Mr. N. R. Babu, Vice-President, Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union. Mr. D. M. Pangarkar, Secretary, Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union. Mr. Gajanan Khena, Fitter, Municipal Workshops. Mr. Babu Vithu, Mukadam, C. Ward Road, Mr. Ahmad Yar Beg, Driver, Health Dept. Mr. Rama Vithal, Employee, Health Dept. Mr. Goolam Nabi, Meat-Van Dept. The points discussed at the conference were:—(1) Wages (2) Dismissal; (3) Regularity of Payments; (4) Individual cases in Road Department and Health Department; Water-Taps and (5) Compulsory unemployment for 15 days in certain Depts. After long discussion Mr. Clayton agreed to enquire into all the grievances and to give all possible satisfaction to the Union. He further agreed to interview the Union Leaders on various points of difference according to which the Union has offered another interview on Friday, (the 5th inst.).

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held on Wednesday, the Municipal Commissioner made the following statement:—The Department employs two separate batches of labourers. (1) for miscellaneous and (2) for departmental works. The former class is more permanent and the Budget provision is adequate to allow of the employment of about 200 men throughout the year. More than this number are employed during the fair season. Therefore

during the rainy season it is necessary to cut down the numbers. The 2nd class (employed on departmental works) is less permanent as the work to be done depends largely on the number of requisitions received from other branches. The grants available enable about 185 men to be employed throughout the year and in this case also, as more work is done during the fair season there is work for less than this number during the rainy season. The numbers of men actually employed at the beginning of the rainy season were about 250 on (1) miscellaneous, and 210 on (2) departmental works.

RETRENCHMENT PROPOSAL.

In the beginning of August the Chief Inspector pointed out to the men that he could not continue to employ them all as whole time servants and proposed to retrench 25 of them. Those retrenched would have been selected from those engaged on departmental works who had the least service. As an alternative the men suggested that the work available should be divided among them all, although this involved the receipt by each individual of less than a full month's wages as each would be unemployed for some days during the month. This arrangement was accepted and worked till the end of September without hitch.

DECLARATION OF STRIKE.

On October 1st the departmental coolies went on strike without notice and on 2nd persuaded the miscellaneous men to join them. The immediate reason for this discontent appears to have been the system of dividing the work available which was adopted by their own suggestion in August. Mr. Nimbkar saw the Drainage Engineer and myself on the 2nd and on these facts being explained to him, he promised to do his best to get the men to return to work. They have not yet done so and are asking that they should all be employed on full time work. This is for obvious reasons impossible. NO DANGER TO PUBLIC HEALTH. The Drainage Engineer informs me that realising the position that would arise, he had arranged in the beginning of August to find employment on wages higher by 3 annas a day than his department were paying for those whom he found surplus, but the men were unwilling to take it. He is prepared to take back and give full time employment to those for whom he has work. During the cessation of work slight inconvenience may be caused to individual householders but there is no danger to the public health as a whole.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 2nd October 1928 to 6 a.m. of 3rd October 1928:—Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack 1, death 1; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 53. The total mortality this day last year was 69.

FIRE AT PYDHONI

SHOP CONTAINING INFLAMMABLE ARTICLES ABLAZE

DANGER TO FAMILIES AVERTED.

A fire broke out on Wednesday morning at Abdul Rehman Street, Pydhoni, which gave considerable anxiety to the police and the fire brigade staffs as the building which was ablaze was occupied by Bohra families while the ground floor was stored with inflammable articles such as mats, oil cloths, carpets, etc. The fire originated in the shop of Shamsuddin. Mulla Mohammedally at about 10 a.m. and in a few minutes the whole godown was ablaze. The Bhuleghwar fire engine immediately repaired to the scene which was followed by engines from Byculla, Mandvi and Babula Tank. They played their hoses from different directions and brought the fire under control by 11 a.m.

The cause of fire is not known but the damage is estimated at Rs. 30,000 which is covered by insurance.

A GOVT. APPEAL.

"KATCHA KHANDI TEST CASE"

Before Justices Mirza and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court came the appeal filed by the Government of Bombay against the acquittal of Tharyamal Roychand, a cotton broker who was charged with waging under Sec. 4 (a) of the Gambling Act. The Government Pleader, Mr. Shingine appeared for the Crown, Messrs. H. C. Koyale, J. G. N. Thakare, Sorab Kapadia, M. N. Chhatrapati, and V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the accused. It will be recalled that on 21st January 1928 under a warrant issued by the Police Commissioner, the police raided the place called Motichawl's Chawl, in Marwadi Bazar and arrested 264 persons who were members of the newly started Mahajan Association for carrying on "Katcha Khandi" business. They were charged with waging under section 4 (a) of the Gambling Act.

Out of the 314 persons, the police proceeded against Tharyamal Roychand as a "test case". The Chief Presidency Magistrate in acquitting him held that neither the "Katcha Khandi" business nor the American futures in which the accused was dealing were wagering or gambling transactions. Against this the Government of Bombay filed the present appeal. The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BY-ELECTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Oct. 2. Mr. Karam Sakharan Bhagwat M.A. of Thana has decided to stand as a candidate for election to the seat in the Bombay Legislative Council vacated by the resignation of Mr. G. B. Pradhan to the Executive Council. Mr. Bhagwat belongs to no particular party, but he is a thorough Nationalist and can be reckoned upon as a valuable asset to the Nationalist Force in the Council.

AHMEDABAD MILL WORKERS' VICTORY.

OWNERS TAKE BACK DISMISSED MEN

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 3.

The dispute that had been going on between the Labour Union and the Gujarat Ginning Mill has been amicably settled. The Agent of the mill had agreed to submit the reasons for the dismissal of some men who the Labour Union alleged had been victimized for forming the Union. That mill agent left for Bombay and after his return took steps which the Labour Union thought were aimed at recruiting new men for crushing the Trade Union movement. "Major Sardeshi" the organ of the Labour Union, in its last issue suggested that the men of the Gujarat Ginning mill should be taken out on strike and assured them of the support of the rest of the mill hands of Ahmedabad. Next day a conference was held between the Secretaries of the Labour Union and the Secretary of the Millowners' Association and the mill authorities agreed to take back twelve dismissed workmen immediately and five others on their giving an assurance that they would work satisfactorily. A.P.

TENDERS FOR STEELING.

On Wednesday tenders to the amount of Rs. 10,00,000 at Rs. 5 1/100 were received and allotted in full. Tenders at Rs. 6 1/100, amounting to Rs. 17,80,000 were received and were allotted approximately 2 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. Rs. 1,00,00,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 10th October 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Madras.—The "Hindu" understands that the final draft of the Bill to control bookers shops both in the city of Madras and the mofussil is being circulated among the members of the Government, prior to being forwarded to the Government of India for their sanction. A.P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Public debate on "Whether Dominion Status as drafted by the Nehru Committee or Complete Independence as adopted by the Indian National Congress should be the immediate goal of India." Peoples' Jinnah Memorial Hall, Congress House, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Public lecture by Prof. V. G. Rao on "Molier-His Life and Work" at the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society's premises, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FRIDAY, Oct. 5.

Adjourned general meeting of Society of Hon. Presidency Magistrates, Esplanade Police Court, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 6.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Oct. 7.

Saraswati Sangeetha Sabha stage "Bharata" or the Ideal Brother by Subramanya Bharathi in Tamil in aid of South Indian Purse to Mahatma Gandhi for anti-untouchability work Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) afternoon, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock (S. T.), instead of at 11 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seydelleh, Lami, Monlusa, Ibo, Candi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zambiar, Tanga, Quilmane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marjins per s.s. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12

DOMINION STATUS OR INDEPENDENCE?

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC DEBATE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League a debate will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 P.M., at the Peoples' Jinnah Memorial Hall Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, on "Whether Dominion Status as drafted by the Nehru Committee, or Complete Independence as adopted by the Indian National Congress should be the immediate goal of India." Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Moulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Purshottam Tricundas, Mr. S. S. Dubash, Mr. Y. J. Meheralli and others will speak on the occasion. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

noon on Wednesday, the 10th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar, Porto, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Indus Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 28th Sept and is due to arrive here on the 12th instant via Penang and Colombo. The N. Y. K. Steamer "Awa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 2nd instant and is due to arrive here on about the 20th instant. The Clan Line s.s. "Marraban" arrived at Suez on September 27th.

ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Javraj G. Nency is standing as a candidate for the coming Municipal Election from the (Parel-Matunga) Ward.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Prof. V. G. Rao will deliver a public lecture on "Molier-His Life and Work" to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises of the Lodge, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, Corner French Bridge, Chowpatty.

A NEW HINDU WEEKLY.

It is understood that in memory of the late Mr. Purshottamdas Shah, who was killed in the recent Godhra trouble, a Weekly Paper, named the "Hindutva" is to be published, shortly from the Hari Buildings, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

SARASWATI SANGEETHA SABHA.

In aid of the Bombay South Indian Anti-Untouchability Fund, the members of the Saraswati Sangeetha Sabha, Bombay, will stage Varakavi Thirum A. Subramanya Bharathi's "Bharatam" or the Ideal Brother" an episode from the Ramayana at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, on Sunday, (7th instant), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINKLE")

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1928.



Muslim.

The "Evening News" has very properly gone in to hysterics, because "The Maharaja of Mahmdabad has given his opinion of the Nehru Committee's Report and he gives it as a 'Nationalist Indian Muslim'—that is to say, more as a Nationalist than a Muslim."

The crime as cleverly discovered in Bori Bunder is obvious. You see it is a religious sacrifice to speak "more as a Nationalist". You can and should speak more as a "denationalist", "that is to say" more as a British subject than as Muslim, but that is a different question altogether.

Then you add your voice on behalf of the teeming millions, etc., to that of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lord Reading, the "Times of India" and the "Evening News", who speak less as Nationalists than as Muslims—I mean you know what I am driving at.

To revert to the hysterics or rather the cause thereof. The Maharaja considers that the "Nehru Committee provides the only basis on which a workable Constitution can be built."

This, of course, is an utterly mistaken idea. The basis can only be provided by Sir J. Simon who will not "speak more as a Nationalist than a Muslim" Allah-o-Akbar!

The second reason for hysterics is that "This Conference (the Muslims' All-Parties' Conference) is 'unrepresentative'."

Now, the right to differentiate between, I presume, "representative" and "unrepresentative" men and things is the Government awarded monopoly of Anglo-Indian papers and publicists. The Maharaja has therefore trespassed on others' preserves.

Further, not being a Muslim—that is to say, "being more a nationalist than a Muslim, he does not know what he is talking about."

For instance, "And are the 'new-fangled' organisations, of which he complains, any less representative than the old-fangled ones (meaning the Congress) which he advocates?"

This is unanswerable. How, to take only two examples, can the Muslim Federation of Bombay or the Muslim Defence Association of Lahore (formed during the sessions of the Lucknow Conference to send a "representative" to Lucknow) be less representative than the old ones? Mushrooms are much nice things—to eat.

By the way, when did the "Evening News" become Muslim and what would happen if the Muslim All-Parties Conference were to pass a resolution demanding Independence?

"In which sex does colour-blindness greatly predominate?" is one of a number of general knowledge questions appearing in a Calcutta contemporary. The answer can be clearly seen by those at least who are not colour-blind.

Another interesting question is, "What is said to be the longest non-scientific word in the English language?"

Personally I am quite sure about the shortest—a word of 4 letters—but we are not discussing the shortest as you will rightly point out.

Wireless Salesman:—"You see the delightful simplicity of this set, sir. Why a child could work it?"

Peterfamilies:—"Is that so? Then just show me something a bit more complicated, will you?"

ANOTHER BID FOR STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

GOVERNMENT TO INTERVENE

For the fourth time the Government of Bombay will intervene to-day (Thursday) to bring about an end of the mill strike. The first attempt was made by H. E. the Governor when he came down from Mahabaleswar to Bombay to use his good offices for an amicable settlement. The Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir made the second attempt at settlement when he came down from Pona to Bombay. The Hon. Sir Gulabhossain Hidayatulla's attempt recently to bring about a happy end broke off abruptly. He will again make a vigorous effort today. The Sub-Committee of the Millowners' Association and the Joint Strike Committee made one more attempt to adjust their difference of opinion on Wednesday morning when Messrs. N. M. Joshi, S. A. Dange, F. Stone and Mr. S. D. Saklatwala opened parleys in Mr. Saklatwala's office, but it appears the parties having not come to a settlement on the crucial question of 7 1/2 per cent reduction in regard to the weavers' wages, they preferred to leave the matter to the Hon. General Member to-day.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received Sardar Y. K. Dabhadre at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson presided at the distribution of prizes of the Health and Dance on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay presided at the Annual Scout Display and prize distribution of the Poona City and Poona Kirkee Scouts Association on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Police Dinner and Dance on Tuesday.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

In the Share Market to-day Jute shares opened steady with a turn dearer but showed little animation. Outside orders were scarce while professionals took little or no interest. The tone at the close was easier. In Coals a moderate business was done at steadily hardening rates. There was a good enquiry for tea shares at firm prices. In the Miscellaneous section there was no feature of interest. Government securities were steady.

LIVERPOOL.

London, Oct. 2. Linned, Calcutta, ton. £18:10:0. Oct-Nov. S'ment. Nominal. Linned, Calcutta, ton. £18:10:0. Nov-Dec. S'ment. Nominal. Linned, La Plata, C.I.F., ton £15:12:6. Oct-Nov. S'ment. Hull. Sellers. Linned, Bombay ton. £18:10:0. Oct-Nov. S'ment. Sellers.

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PATTOO—Width 20"
@ 6-12-0 to 7-14-0 per piece.
Sufficient for One Coat.

TWEED—Width 25"
@ 1-6-0 to 1-14-0 per yd.
4 yds. for Half Coat.
4 1/2 " " Long Coat.
3 " " Pans.

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(2) Dadyeth Agary Lane, Bombay, 2.

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Apply to:—
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13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents for Bombay Presidency.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1928.

THE MILL STRIKE WANTED AN INJUNCTION OF HIGH COURT

The latest news about the Mill Strike is as disappointing as ever. The General Member of the Government of Bombay is doomed to fail in inducing among the disputants an attitude of sweet reasonableness. This is, we think, the sixth time that an effort of this kind will have proved abortive, revealing incidentally the essential unfitness of the present administrative machinery to cope with such situations. To our mind, the only explanation of these repeated and cumulative disastrous failures lies in the half-heartedness of the Government approach to this problem. His Excellency the Governor has more than once been appealed to take up this matter with his customary energy. But more than once he has taken shelter under the letter of the law giving his Government no power of compulsory intervention, in an authoritative manner. We think this is a case in which common sense ought to transcend the mere letter of the law. The interests at stake are too weighty to permit a waste of time and energy in constitutional quibbling. It is high time that, if the Government mean to act at all, if they do not desire to see this most considerable industry die out of sheer inaction, they bestir themselves to utilise every power they have, or can be shown to possess, to intervene decisively. They must command both the sides to come to terms. If necessary, they may even set up a special tribunal commanding the parties to appear before that tribunal and present their respective cases. If there is no other legal power in the Government to intervene authoritatively, we do not see why this matter cannot be taken to the ordinary courts of law by an aggrieved shareholder. The continuance of the dispute injures grievously the interests of the proprietors—the shareholders—as much as those of the wage-earners; and, speaking as laymen, we see no reason why any one of such aggrieved shareholders should not be able to move the High Court—even under the ordinary law—calling upon the Agents of his particular mill to show cause why they should not be ordered to re-open their mill on terms fair to both sides. Such a course would necessarily mean an open, impartial and authoritative inquiry by the highest judicial tribunal before which both sides can argue their case. Much of the misunderstanding now prevailing, will, we feel convinced, be removed by the mere fact of such a trial. In any case it will be followed by a decree of the High Court, which, though apparently in respect of one mill only, will in

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counselors in the Association so far as to lose this entire industry for mere prestige. If the Government of Bombay could sacrifice these obsolete notions of "prestige" in cases like Bardoli—and no body thinks the less of Sir Leslie Wilson's Government because they have yielded in that case so wholeheartedly,—we cannot see any earthly reason why the owners and agents should persist in this unpardonable obstinacy and ruin the industry in the bargain. We trust counsel of moderation, of far-sighted wisdom will assert themselves in the Mill-owners' Association before it is too late, before they lose altogether the sympathy of that vast mass of the general public, which, if once roused, will be hard to appease. We finally trust to the great experience, immense insight and workmanlike *savoir faire* of Sir Ness Wadia—who is due to return to India tomorrow,—to reinduce that element of sanity which seems to be sadly lacking to-day in the counsels of the Mill-owners' Association.

We have deliberately given importance to the position of the Government and of the mill-owners in this regard, not because we are unmindful of the share of responsibility which rests on the leaders of the workers, but because we think the greater concessions will eventually have to come from the Government if not the Owners, in contrast with their present attitude in the matter. The workers' leaders have, we are aware, their own responsibility in prolonging the strike, and we would seriously put it to them to consider if they are really serving the cause of the workers in the long run, if they advise against any compromise, any reconsideration, any readjustment, even that the proved needs of the industry demand. It will be an earnest of their bona fides, as well as of the strength of their case, if they endorse the suggestion we have made above. We trust to them to lend assistance in bringing about a final settlement, of course, not by sacrificing their principles, but by that display of commonsense, of real understanding, which seem to be to-day sadly absent in all ranks. There is, even on an *ad hoc* view of the dispute to-day, it seems evident, room for compromise. Even if the parties agree to a 3-3/4 per cent. reduction, they would not be suffering so heavy a loss as not to allow them to consider the proposal at all. We repeat our hopes that sanity and commonsense will revive so far as to bring about a happy settlement even at this late hour of the day.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

A very wide circle of friends, European and Indian, will mourn the death of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who was Chief Justice of Bombay High Court from 1899 to 1908. Some time ago the news reached India of his serious illness, but it was hoped that he would pull through it. Sir Lawrence was called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn in the year 1883 and was first appointed puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court and from there, came to Bombay as Chief Justice. He was a very able Equity Judge, one of the ablest Chief Justices the Bombay High Court has had. His patience and courtesy to the Bar endeared him so much to the Indian Section of the Bar that to this day his memory is cherished by many who had the good fortune to practise before him. He championed the rights of Indians at the risk of incurring unpopularity among his own countrymen.

Sir Lawrence rendered valuable assistance to the public at the time of the great famine. He keenly sympathised with Indian aspirations, and in private life as also at public meetings freely spoke out his mind. He was a very able administrator. He was probably the first Chief Justice to start visiting Mofussil Courts and originated the practice of deputation of one of the High Court Judges to inspect these Courts, a practice which is still continued. His labours on the Committee of the Civil Procedure Code are well-known to all. He introduced many new and wholesome changes on the original side of the High Court. The patience with which he heard the cases before him and his urbanity endeared him to the parties as also to the Pleaders and Advocates. He fully maintained the high traditions of eminent Chief Justices like Sir Michael Westropp, Sir Charles Sargent and Sir Raymond West. His sympathy for the Junior members of the Bar was very great. Knowing the difficulties in their way, he founded a Moot Society for them in which he took personal interest and freely participated. Extremely social, gentle and amiable he was very distinguished in appearance with a prepossessing personality. It will be recalled that on his retirement in 1908, the Pleadar Bar waited on him at his bungalow and presented him with an address in which they recorded their deep affection and regard for him. His judgments as Chief Justice of Bombay and Calcutta and later as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council are distinguished by their sound reasoning and erudition. In him justice loses one of her foremost dispensers and India a friend.

THE COST OF LITIGATION. CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

(BY ANOTHER GRAND MASTER.)

In yesterday's "Chronicle" there appeared an article on the cost of litigation, mentioning certain causes and suggesting certain remedies. It is unfortunate that, in doing so, the writer mentions certain facts which affect the profession as a whole and for the correction of which ample opportunities are usually afforded within the profession itself. He mentions, for instance, the fact that consent decrees, and undefended short causes are very largely worked out by leading members, thereby not leaving enough work for the Junior Bar. In support of this he mentions that in Calcutta and London, a powerful Junior Bar exists which contributes from time to time to the ranks of the seniors. Both instances, I am afraid, are based upon inaccurate information, because I have reason to know, upon very good authority, that conditions in both these places are very nearly the same as in Bombay. The junior, when he enters the profession either in Calcutta or in London, invariably counts upon a long period of waiting unless it happens, as in extremely rare cases, that a commanding figure combines with itself outstanding merit. If the writer were to look about in Bombay for the satisfaction of these two unfortunately rare qualities, I have no doubt he, with his usual frankness, will admit there is not a sufficient supply. That being so, it is natural that what happens elsewhere must also repeat itself in Bombay.

KEEPING DOWN COSTS.

He suggests that the enormous cost of litigation is mainly due to the high fees paid to Counsel and also to taxation. Probably he is not acquainted with the fact that taxation is responsible for keeping down costs as it operates not only as between party and party but also as between Solicitor and client. The limitation upon the scope for the Junior Bar is neither due to taxation nor to the monopoly exercised by the leading members of the profession. On a little consideration it would become obvious to anybody that, whereas formerly there used to be a tendency on the part of the Attorneys to search out material for encouragement, that tendency is unfortunately now on the wane. The reasons for this it is needless to inquire into. It is incorrect to say that leaders of 25 years of practice are fascinated by 2 Gold Mohur briefs for the simple reason that, when a brief comes along, a senior practitioner is otherwise engaged, has not the option of refusing. That Chamber practice and motions are very largely in the hands of the senior members of the profession is due, not so

much to the leaders themselves, as to the peculiar circumstances which obtain in Bombay.

A RULE EXPLAINED.

The "clever" rule under which the junior is compelled to insist on a fee of not less than 2 Gold Mohurs, less than that marked on the leader's brief, is due to the fact that, in most long causes in which two Counsel are engaged, the two are usually of about the same level of attainment, although probably removed by years in seniority. It is a rule, one could imagine, which is in keeping with the traditions of the Bar whose aim has always been never to encroach upon the self-respect of any individual member thereof or to permit anything which may be, even in the slightest manner, derogatory to his dignity. The object of engaging two Counsel has never been—and would almost defeat itself if it were—that the junior should work up the brief in order that at the hearing the leader may conduct it. It owes in entirety its origin to the fact that, if two Counsel be not engaged, the Judges would be greatly inconvenienced by the only one Counsel briefed being engaged in a part-heard matter in another Court and thereby not being able to come in.

DANGERS OF CHEAP LITIGATION.

It is, therefore that the other rule has come into existence, that whenever both the Counsel cannot get in, the junior has to return his brief in order that the Attorney may be in a position to brief some one else who will be able to get in. The rule whereby it is necessary to brief two Counsel in certain cases has proved altogether beneficial not only to the profession itself, but also to the Bench and the litigating public. In the peculiar circumstances of this country one must remember that evil results are bound to follow in the event litigation is made too cheap. One has only to attend the Court for a short while to find that a number of cases occupy the time of the Court at great length which need never have come to the Court at all. Here are conditions which have well stood the test of time, and on the whole have been found satisfactory. Would it, therefore, be advisable to embark upon a new departure the results of which cannot be foreseen? I should have thought that patriotism would take another and somewhat different view-point. It is possible that the writer, when he wrote: "A high cost of litigation which only goes to swell the purse of a few leaders of the Bar," lost sight of the fact that the Income Tax authorities and therefore the National Treasury had a different story to tell.

THE MILL STRIKE ITS GENESIS AND CONSEQUENCES

(BY HIRALAL M. DESAI.)

No one knows where the textile industry of Bombay is drifting. Providence seems to have ordained a gloomy future in store for the industry. It is well nigh six months that the strike has continued. It is doubtless an unprecedented strike in the whole world, so far as duration is concerned. All previous records are beaten. A quiet onlooker is agast with mixed feelings of sorrow and amazement at the manifestation of wonderful tenacity with which both the parties have managed to continue the strike. If the mill owners have been able to hold their own and thereby subject the strikers to abject starvation, the strikers also deserve great credit in giving an unparalleled longevity to the strike even at the cost of their bread. The strike now seems to have assumed a formidable shape, which threatens to destroy the whole edifice of the textile industry, if saner counsels do not speedily prevail.

WHERE IS THE HITCH?

One wonders if there is no way out of the present serious impasse. His Excellency the Governor, the General Member, Pandit Malaviya, and Dr. Deshmukh all put their brains, all attempted to find a way out, but to no avail. Thrice the negotiations were started, and thrice the result ended in cipher. What does this signify? Surely, there is something mysterious, there is something sinister behind the veil which acts like an impediment to the settlement and virtually brings the industry to the verge of bankruptcy, dire calamity and ruin.

I propose, therefore, to discuss some of the cardinal causes which are instrumental in the continuance of the strike, and also which of the two parties is mainly responsible for the present stagnation.

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

The Mill-owners' Association has given "carte-blanc" to a small strike sub-committee which consists of Messrs.

Stone, Taylor, Watts and Saklatvala. Who are the first three gentlemen? Are they the pioneers of the mill industry in Bombay? One learns on inquiry that these gentlemen on whom the whole fate of the settlement is hanging are the experts representing three different groups. They are neither the agents themselves nor the promoters of the firms which they represent. In short, they are the paid servants of certain groups of mills. One is then naturally inclined to inquire as to why the agents themselves are loathe to take the lead in the matter? How is it they personally do not evince the interest which their paid servants do? Have they no stake in the industry for the efficient organisation of which they are responsible? Or are they so busily engaged in some other more important pursuit so as to not find time for the settlement of the present crisis? Or is it that they are really lacking in the intimate knowledge of the affairs of their mills which is so essentially needed in the agents? Is not Sir Fazulbhai with his vast experience of the textile industry, with his ability, able to serve on the committee? Where is that veteran Sir Manmohandas? Where are the pioneers industrialists like Sir Dinshaw Petit and Sir Ness Wadia? These are questions which naturally puzzle a quiet onlooker and which can best be judged by the public.

CHANGE OF HANDS IN AGENCY.

The whole industry is passing through a crisis which if not solved will mean a serious ruin to the Indian mill-owners. From the hands of Indian mill-owners the agency is slowly passing away into the hands of foreign capitalists. Mills after mills have changed hands and no one knows where this will end. This is a serious menace to India's economic regeneration about which we are waxing eloquent in the Press and on the pulpit. Let these pious platitudes be translated into

Notes of the Day

Gandhi's Birthday.

Mahatma Gandhi's fifty-ninth birthday was lovingly celebrated in Bombay on Tuesday as it must have been in many other parts of India and even abroad. We cordially join in the felicitations offered to him by millions and the grateful tributes paid to his preeminent greatness, India and the world are now sorely in need of Mahatma's services. His message of Truth and Non-violence, of which his own life is a beautiful embodiment, is a message not for India alone but for the whole world. And signs are not wanting to show that the world is recognising, however slowly, the potency of the message. His services to India are incalculable. He has done more than any other single Indian to carry the message of Swaraj to the masses, to show them the true way of building up from the bottom what he calls organic Swaraj, to give some relief to the destitute through the spinning wheel, to promote Hindu-Muslim unity, and to remove the cause of untouchability. He has in short already struck a moral and social revolution in the country through his comprehensive doctrine of Satyagraha and a grand peaceful political revolution cannot be far off. That triumph of Satyagraha and his own exemplary life will be his object-lessons for the world to admire for ever and ever.

Peace Through Arbitration Treaties.

The annual Conference of the British Labour Party at Birmingham has passed a resolution declaring its "full-blooded and unqualified condemnation" of the Baldwin Government's foreign policy. The resolution indicates the lines of foreign policy which the Labour Party will not upon if it comes into office. It insists on securing peace through arbitration, on abandoning the Anglo-French agreement on securing the evacuation of the Rhineland and on the British Government's taking the initiative in signing an "effective" disarmament treaty. This shows how wide is the gulf between the Tory and the Labour views for securing peace. But if Peace Pacts are to be replaced by Arbitration Pacts and if Britain is to give an earnest of being willing to reduce armaments, she must take the lead by being the first in Europe to announce a severe reduction in her naval building programme and in her increasing expenditure on army improvement schemes. It is doubtful whether a Government headed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will be ready to take this courageous step.

What Is It?

India will not be spared the misery of being forced to pay more and more to feed the British military Molech so long as at the League of Nations the Powers which wait until Britain takes the lead in securing all round reduction in armaments do not gain strength enough, backed up by the pressure of international public opinion, to compel her and France to take practical steps in disarmament. But at present the prospects are very bleak for those who believe that the world will see soon a general inclination on the part of the Governments to trust more to arbitration and less to the power of the fist in deciding their quarrels. The old and mischievous way of being prepared for war by forming secret alliances is still a favourite with Britain and France and it is significant that in spite of the recommendation of the Tory Press that the details of the Anglo-French Pact should be published, the British Government has avoided doing so, while in France the very idea of replying to the inconvenient American Note is being ridiculed. What is the Pact is a question which people are still left to ask and they are bound to regard it as a secret offensive alliance for war purposes.

Frivolous Expenditure.

We cannot appreciate Government's general invitation to all non-official members of the Legislative Council to visit the Lloyd Barrage Works in Sind at public expense. These costly joy-rides for so many are indeed an unusual affair even for the Government of Bombay, accustomed as they are to reckless expenditure of public funds. And why in the world is all this further expense over the Barrage business necessary? The General Member pleads that there are some misgivings in the minds of some Councilors about the Barrage and he hopes the casual trips he offers will remove the misgivings. The fact is that this unheard-of procedure only adds to public misgivings. If the Councilors have any misgivings—these they have, to be sure, the right way for them is to specify their complaints, to insist upon the Legislature appointing a Committee of enquiry of persons conversant with matters of engineering and public accounts and to call upon that Committee to submit a report. If Government are genuinely anxious that there should be no misgivings on the part of the public that there is no extravagance in expenditure at Sukkur, they can easily direct the officials in charge of the Barrage to give every facility for examination to any Councilors who may choose to visit the works at their own expense. The proposed sight-seeing method ensures no expert inquiry and only entails a frivolous expenditure.

(Continued on page 10.)

INDIAN STATES UNDER SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

Swarajist Claim of Control over Princes Unsound.

ENGLISH COUNSEL'S OPINION.

Princes cannot be forced to transfer their Loyalty.

LONDON, Oct. 3. The Swarajist claim that under self-government the Indian States must be directly controlled by the Government of India is unsound, according to five eminent counsel who are advising the Princes regarding their constitutional position, namely, Sir Leslie Scott Stuart, Mr. Bevan, Mr. Wilfred Greene, Mr. Valentine Holmes and Mr. Donald Somervell.

They declare that the Crown cannot require the States to transfer their loyalty to any third party nor can it without their consent hand over to persons, independent of control of the Crown, the conduct of foreign relations of the States nor the maintenance of their external and internal security.

They declare that there is no legal or constitutional power in the Government of India and its officers or the Viceroy or the Political Department to insist on any agreement being entered into by the State

nor is there any legal basis for the claim that any State is compelled to co-operate in matters outside the paramountcy of British India.

The converse is equally true namely that outside matters covered by paramountcy and in absence of special agreement no State is entitled to demand co-operation of British India in the performance of those acts which the States consider desirable from their viewpoint.—Reuter.

PRINCES AND THEIR FUTURE

INFORMAL CONVERSATIONS TO BEGIN WITH SIR L. SCOTT.

LONDON, Oct. 3. The first informal conversations between Sir Leslie Scott and Princes will probably take place tomorrow. The Maharajas of Patiala and Kashmir and the Jamsahab of Nawanagar are already in London.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL AGREEMENT

LONDON-PARIS CONVERSATIONS.

M. BRIAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 3. Paris.—According to a semi-official statement, M. Briand has given his colleagues an account of the conversations between London and Paris with a view to the publication of the Anglo-French naval agreement. The statement says that the British Government which deliberated on the subject on October 1st, objects to its publication until the Italian and the Japanese Governments, which have hitherto only replied provisionally, have made known their definite viewpoints. M. Briand, in full agreement with the French Cabinet, will urge London to speed up publication of the Agreement, which is deemed necessary in order to dispel all misunderstandings at Washington. The French Ambassador in London has been instructed to make representations to the British Foreign Office in this sense. So far as the last United States's Note is concerned, M. Briand will probably confine himself to acknowledging receipt of it leaving it to the American, English, French, Italian and Japanese experts who form the Preparatory Disarmament Commission to resume discussion when the proper time comes.—Reuter.

SOVIET DISAPPOINTS OIL COMBINE

NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN

LONDON, Oct. 3. The negotiations which have been proceeding for some time between the Soviet Government and oil interests, and the Combine composed of the Shell Group, and the Anglo-Persian and Anglo-American Companies have broken down. The negotiations were aimed at an agreement by which the Combine offered the Soviet an opportunity of selling as million tons of oil products in the English market. It was proposed that the Combine should purchase oil from the Soviet and distribute it. The Combine demanded a discount of five percent as compensation in respect of British oil properties confiscated by the Soviet. The breakdown occurred owing to the Soviet's refusal to grant the discount on the ground that it admitted liability to the dispossessed proprietors.—Reuter's Special.

CENTRAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

SIMLA, Oct. 3. It is understood that Sir Mahomed Habibullah will announce on Saturday the Government of India's proposals on the question of the establishment of a Central Research Council recommended by the Agricultural Commission.—A. P.

Hon. Sir Fazi Hussain left Simla on Wednesday afternoon. After visiting Saragpoh he will reach Lahore on the 15th in time for the public arrival of the Governor of the Punjab on 16th. Hon. Dr. Mahabir, Education Minister, leaves Simla on the 9th on four days' tour in Karnal District.

MR. MACDONALD PREPARES FOR FRAY

ELECTION CAMPAIGN STARTED.

T. U. ACT MUST BE REPEALED

LONDON, Oct. 3. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald introducing the election campaign programme at the Labour Conference at Birmingham based on the fifty page booklet prepared by the Executive Committee and circulated to the delegates, announced that coal, transport, power, land and life insurance should be publicly owned. The Trades Union Act must be repealed and the banks must consider national interests as a whole and not the financiers' interests, and minimum wage must be made effective.

He declared that there could be no equality between Capital and Labour while the owners of Capital formed one class and the suppliers of Labour another.—Reuter.

ARMED GUARDS IN SURAT CONTINUE.

BAIL APPLICATION REFUSED TO ARRESTED MEN.

SURAT, Oct. 3. Though the city has resumed the normal aspect, the feeling between the two communities is very tense. Armed guards are still patrolling the streets and it appears that extra reinforcement will have to be kept for more than a week.

At present people of both the communities are busy with pleading tendering bail applications for friends and relatives who have been arrested. The City Magistrate to-day evening declined to grant the bail applications of 6 Hindus including one Municipal Councillor who were arrested yesterday morning in connection with the murder of a Mahomedan in their locality on the night of the riot. All these six accused are charged under Section 147, 149 and 302 I. P. C.

The City Magistrate also rejected applications for bail of two Mahomedans who are charged with 30 other Mahomedans under Sections 148, 149, 236 and 307 for setting fire to the "Navyug" press and attempting to murder a man named Kacital in the press. Two Hindu pleaders appeared for these two accused.—A. P.

DUTCH AIR MAIL CARRIER

DAMAGE TO MACHINE

BANGALORE, Oct. 3. A message from Calcutta says that the third Dutch plane carrying mails landed at Calcutta last evening and it was found that two propellers and the under-carriage were damaged. The occupants of the plane were not injured. The airmen will be detained for some days and will fly direct to Calcutta.—A. P.

LORD ALLENBY IN NEW YORK

LONDON, Oct. 2. New York.—Lord and Lady Allenby arrived here to-day and were greeted by a salute of 17 guns. They were welcomed by a score of prominent British and American people. They are the guests of Mr. Crane, the ex-American Minister for China.—Reuter's Special.

MALE WORKS OF STORES DOWN TOOLS.

LONDON, Oct. 2. Antwerp.—The male workers of all oil depots and stores have struck. Only women employees are working.—Reuter's Special.

TRANSPORT UNION'S MOVE FOR GENERAL HOLD UP.

LONDON, Oct. 3. Melbourne.—The most hopeful development in the strike position is that the Committee of the Maritime Transport Union is considering the motion for a general hold up.

It is reported that the Committee is against any extension of the strike for present. The Opposition Parliamentarians are urging the resumption of work in order to fight the new Transport Workers Act through the ballot box, while the leader of the powerful Australian Workers Union describes the general strike as a mad dog policy.

The shipowners have decided to tie up the interstate vessels. A million sterling worth of wool is held up at Port Adelaide and all big stores are crammed.—Reuter.

MR. GIRI SEES SIR AKBAR.

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 3.

The situation in the railway strike remains unchanged. Mr. Giri accompanied by Mr. W. V. R. Naidu had another prolonged conference with Sir Akbar Hydari to-day but the negotiations were postponed till to-morrow, when, it is expected, matters will take a final shape.—A. P.

NATIONALIST CHINA MEANS BUSINESS

NAVAL MANOEUVRES OFF NANKING.

RIGOROUS INSPECTION OF FLEET

LONDON, Oct. 3. Shanghai.—Eight days manoeuvres of the second squadron of the Chinese navy under British-trained Admiral Chen Shaokwan began off Nanking on October 1st.

There was a "battle" to-day against the imaginary foe including air-raft. Reuter's representative on board the flagship reports that the fleet is undergoing a rigorous inspection and is carrying out target practice and exercises in battle formation against aircraft submarine defence, etc.

Chen Shaokwan in a speech to-day urged the necessity of building up a strong Chinese Navy. The Nationalist Government was planning to make Shanghai Nanking Sound, China's biggest naval base with a modern naval academy.—Reuter.

SIR DENYS BRAY PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

TO CONSULT FOREIGN OFFICE

SIMLA, Oct. 3. It is understood that Sir Denys Bray, the Foreign Secretary, will proceed to England in about a month's time via the Persian Gulf for a consultation at the Foreign Office on certain current foreign affairs.—A. P.

INDEPENDENCE AND NEHRU REPORT.

DR BESANT'S REPLY TO MR. S. IYENGAR.

MADRAS, Oct. 3. In a statement to the Associated Press Dr. Besant says Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in insisting on the adoption of the resolution of the Punjab Conference overlooks the fact that the Conference was summoned under the auspices of the Congress alone and purported to reaffirm the Congress resolutions whereas at Lucknow the resolutions adopted embodied the greatest measure of agreement obtainable by leaders belonging to many organised parties. The Madras Conference seeks to reiterate the Lucknow decisions and to educate the people on them.—A. P.

HARTOG COMMITTEE AT WORK

MADRAS, Oct. 3. Four witnesses were examined to-day by the Hartog Committee which commenced its enquiry this afternoon at the Presidency College. Among these were Mr. R. G. Grieve, Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Candeth, Deputy Director and Mr. Champion, Principal of Teachers' College. The Committee visited a number of educational institutions in the city in the morning.—A. P.

GENE TUNNEY MARRIES FIFTY MILLION DOLLAR HEIRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 3. Rome.—Gene Tunney married to-day Miss Josephine Lander, the American fifty million dollar heiress, and a great niece of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.—Reuter.

ZEPPELIN FLIES OVER ENGLAND

LONDON, Oct. 2. For the first time since the war a zeppelin flew over England, this evening, when the new German airship "Graf Zeppelin" making a flight at the rate of 36 miles an hour from Friedrichshafen with seventy persons on board flew over Lowestoft and proceeded to the northwest.—Reuter.

ZEPPELIN SHOWERS BOUQUET ON BERLIN.

LONDON, Oct. 3. Berlin.—The Zeppelin manoeuvred over the North Sea after reaching England passed Borkum at midnight, cruised over Bremen, Schleswig and Hamburg and appeared over Berlin at nine this morning and was cheered by thousands in the streets and on the roofs.

Squadrons of aeroplanes escorted her from Staaken. She circled over the city several times flew low over Hindenburg's Palace and dropped a bouquet and headed eastwards.—Reuter.

Continued from column 6.)
The Bar before him, it evoked admiration even from the best of lawyers. He was courteous and generous and was never seen to have lost his temper on the Bench. His judgments were generally delivered in Court and the ease and thoroughness which characterized them was a matter for appreciation. His sense of duty was so high and the judicial bent of his mind was so powerful that a lawyer from Madras, who had once attended his Court for a few hours, instinctively left the Court with a remark "Here is a heaven-born judge". His retirement was uniformly deplored and his death will be sorrowfully lamented.

BOMBAY'S EX-CHIEF JUSTICE PASSES AWAY

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS DEAD

PROMINENT COUNSEL PAY TRIBUTES

LONDON, Oct. 2. The death has occurred of Sir Lawrence Jenkins.—Reuter's Special.

(Rt. Hon. Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, was born in December 22nd 1858. He was educated at Chetnah College, Oxford University, and called to the Bar in 1883 (Lincoln's Inn). He was a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn (1909) and became Judge of the Calcutta High Court in 1896 and retained the post for about three years after which he was appointed Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay which post he held for nine years (1899-1908). He was appointed a Member of the Council of India (1908-1909) and was made Chief Justice of the High Court of Bengal which post he held for six years (1909-1915). He was a Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council since 1916. He was Past District-Grand Master of Freemasons for Bombay and Bengal.

He was knighted in 1899 and made a K. C. I. E. in 1903.

As stated above, in 1916 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council and placed on its Judicial Committee. His heart was always in his Welsh home at Cilbronnau, where he found time for a number of local activities. He was directly after his return home elected chairman of the Lower Troedyr-aur Petty Sessional Bench. He became a church-warden of Llangoedmor Parish Church, and in March, 1916 he was appointed to a seat on the Military Appeal Tribunal for Cardiganshire, whose sittings he attended for nearly three years. He was also a member of the Council of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. In 1924 he was elected chairman of Cardiganshire Quarter Sessions, but was compelled to resign two years later owing to ill-health.

In Bombay as well as in Calcutta he was highly respected by Europeans and Indians, especially the latter for his amiableness, ability and industry. His judgments were marked by sound commonsense and bespoke his high legal talents, and were often quoted in cases in Indian High Courts. He was ready to give due encouragement to promising lawyers, and thereby endeared himself to all who came in contact with him. There will be many in India who will mourn his loss.)

"A FAIR-MINDED ENGLISHMAN"

Sir Chimanlal interviewed said.—
It is with deep regret that I have learnt of the death of Sir Lawrence Jenkins. I knew him and his work on the Bench very intimately while he was Chief Justice of Bombay from 1899 to 1908. He was one of the great Chief Justices that the Bombay High Court has had the good fortune of having. He was very quick in the disposal of work but all counsel and parties appearing before him had the satisfaction of knowing that they were fully heard. His name would always be cherished by the Bombay Bar as it was he who encouraged the Indian members of the Bar and raised the status and dignity of the Bench as well as the Bar. He inspired full confidence in the public mind, and he raised the High Court considerably in the estimation of the public. After his retirement from the Bombay High Court and while he was in the Council of the Secretary of State, Lord Morley persuaded him to go back to Calcutta as the Chief Justice, as the presence of a person of his capacity and reputation was necessary in Bengal during those troublesome times. It was at one time confidently asserted that Lord Morley had offered him the Governorship of Bombay; but he declined to accept it because he felt that he was not suited for politics, and that in all probability, his very liberal views might bring him in conflict with the bureaucracy. He preferred the calm atmosphere of the judicial chamber. He was largely instrumental in the enactment of the Civil Procedure Code and the first systematic codification of the Rules of the Bombay High Court. When he was translated to the Privy Council after his retirement from Calcutta, he soon made his mark there, and I remember Viscount Duncannon when he was here last December speaking highly of him. His passing away is a great loss to the legal world. He was one of those large-hearted and fair-minded Englishmen who have done more than anything

else to bring about a good understanding between Indians and Europeans.

"GREAT IN MORE SENSES THAN ONE"

The death of Sir Lawrence Jenkins will be regretted in India by all those who had the good fortune to know him either as Chief Justice or in private life said Mr. M. R. Jayakar when interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle." He was a great Judge, great in more senses than one. His knowledge of the Law, his insight into human nature and lastly, his sympathy with human infirmity, singularly fitted him to occupy his great office. His kindness to the junior members of the Bar was proverbial, and during his regime he was responsible for many changes in the rules of the High Court procedure and practice and also for starting institutions like the Moot Society, which had for their object the improvement of the junior's lot in his hard struggle at the Bar. My very first appearance in the High Court was in his Court. I can never forget the patient way in which he took all the facts from Counsel and then applied his acute mind to them with a rapidity and clearness which were singularly his own. It was said of him that not only did he dispense justice, but he made the litigants and their Counsel feel that they had received justice. The distinction between these two positions is very often lost sight of by Judges in the hurry of day to day administration of justice. In private life too he was noted for his wide Indian friendships and for his open-handed hospitality. His sympathy with the student world of Bombay was well-known and was often manifested by practical help. Many a stranded student of the Government School of law will recall his quiet kindness in times of need.

A GREAT JUDGE AND TRUE GENTLEMEN.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai interviewed, said: The higher judiciary of India had several great and distinguished judges, some of whom after their retirement set as members of the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council. There was none of them, however, who combined in himself the qualities of a great Judge and the true humanity of an English gentleman as Sir Lawrence Jenkins did. Wherever Sir Lawrence presided as a Judge he looked upon his office as one of high and noble service. He rendered signal service to India by the confidence he restored in the highest Judicial Tribunal of this country whenever he dealt with matters in which some element of political or racial bias was bound to enter directly or indirectly.

It is not so much erudition as the application of the accurate knowledge he possessed which distinguishes his judgments. He successfully combined firmness with courtesy, without either of which a judge cannot be a real success. All the judgments delivered by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, from the time he was a Prime Judge until the time he was incapacitated by his last illness from serving on the Privy Council, would always bear testimony to future generations of his dear and capacious intellect and the rare quality of broad-mindedness which he maintained unimpaired unto the end.

A HEAVEN-BORN JUDGE.

Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, interviewed said:—

Sir Lawrence Jenkins' name is still cherished by lawyers as also by litigants. He was well-known for his goodness and kindness. He had a great desire to be fair and just and was never sparing in pains in discharging his judicial duty. To appear in his Court was both a lesson and a privilege. He listened with patience and controlled the arguments at the Bar with considerable skill and mastery. He was uniformly kind to the seniors and juniors. The juniors used to find in him a saviour just in time of difficulty, ready to lift him up, the moment it was felt or noted that the argument was missing the right track. The seniors were respectful and worked with a due regard to the sense of proportion as to the arguments advanced or urged. No lawyer could venture to appear before him unless he had studied the case fully and closely. His knowledge of statutory law as also case-law was supremely thorough and when he sometimes referred to precedents bearing upon the points that were argued at

(Continued in column 4.)

CARRY ON FIGHT FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM.

Bombay Starts Independence League

DANCE ON STALIN'S ADVICE TO INDIANS

Mr Jamnadas Appeals Audience to Have No Mental Reservations.

Bombay gave support to the Independence for India League and reiterated its faith that complete independence was the immediate goal of India at a public meeting held in Congress House on Wednesday evening. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Tapan Mahatma, Shri Mandar Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding.

In moving the resolution that complete independence was the immediate goal of India and calling upon the public of Bombay to organise themselves to achieve the same, Mr. N. M. Talpade said that the resolution was a very simple one that needed no elucidation. He was glad that the Tapan Mahatma, Shri Mandar was the first institution to respond to the clarion call of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's young leader. The speaker traced the genesis of the independence cult to the deliberations and decisions of the All-Parties' Conference. Constituted as it was by persons of every political opinion, the All-Parties' Conference could not formulate a more radical demand than that India should be granted full Dominion Status under the suzerainty of the British Empire. But this did not mean that the youth of the country should be satisfied with Dominion Status.

It was characteristic of the youth of every country to "forward march" with the banner of freedom and to illustrate this the speaker quoted the example of the youth of China and Turkey.

"We do not want Dominion Status, because it will curtail our vision of freedom," concluded the speaker.

STALIN'S ADVICE TO INDIAN COMRADES.

Mr. S. A. Dange supported the resolution not because it was moved by the youth but because it had a definite ideal before it based on definite status of the country as a whole. The idea of independence was made clear by the Madras Congress but since then a certain retrograde step had been taken which needed to be reversed. Swaraj was now being definitely accepted as Dominion Status. India was tried to be bound down within the frame work of British Imperialism in which India was neither admitted nor rejected. Speaking as a Communist, Mr. Dange said, they (Communists) were entirely with the Nationalists trying to break away from the shackles of British Imperialism. He quoted the words of Stalin, the great leader of Russia when he addressed the University of the People of the East (Russia) to the effect that he (Stalin) was of the opinion that Communists in India should first try

to liberate India from foreign domination and then they should attempt to revolutionise other matters.

Continuing the speaker laid stress on the need of an organization the objects of which should be to achieve complete independence for India.

NO MENTAL RESERVATION.

Winding up the proceedings the Chairman wholeheartedly supported the resolution. He said when he had last been to England he was convinced that there was no possibility of anybody in England understanding India's demands for Dominion Status. What surprised the imagination of Englishmen was why such a mighty nation like India desired of its own free will to be a part and parcel of the British Empire and to be within the orbit of British Imperialism. British statesmen thought that either Indians were not genuine about their demand for Dominion Status or they were trying to deceive their masters because Dominion Status meant virtually independence including even the right of breaking away from the empire. The British would be as unwilling to give Dominion Status as Independence and the speaker thought a clear cut demand for independence would be better understood in England and that would also facilitate Indians to express their aspirations without any mental reservations.

Continuing the speaker said there had been a good deal of misunderstanding as regards the All-Parties' Conference decisions. Those who believed in complete national independence were afraid that in view of the All-Parties' demand for Dominion Status, the next Calcutta Congress might go back upon the Independence resolution passed by the Madras Congress. The speaker had no doubts in his mind that the Madras resolution stood impregnable. This was clear from the report of the Nehru Committee itself, which said that "Dominion Status was the demand on which the maximum agreement by all parties could be achieved" and that it was only "the immediate step" before India. To the speaker's mind this did not preclude India's further aspirations for complete independence.

Concluding the speaker hoped the Calcutta Congress would stand by the Independence resolution. "We do not want unity which will repress our aspirations and water down our emotions but we would rather like to differ honestly and carry on the fight for complete independence," concluded the speaker.

The resolution was put to vote and unanimously passed with a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

HOW KARACHI OBSERVED GANDHI JAYANTI.

BRAHMINS DINE WITH "BHANGIS" AND SWEEPERS

STRIKINGLY UNIQUE DEMONSTRATIONS

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 3. Strikingly unique demonstrations were held in Karachi yesterday in celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. Thirteen thousand children from 120 Municipal schools marched in procession waving National Flags and singing National Songs to the lavishly decorated Gandhi Gardens where they rent the skies with their cries of 'jai' patriotic songs. Every child received a packet of sweets and a copy of the Mahatma's special message, and silver cups were awarded for the two best flags by Lala Jagantra School Board members. Two large size oil portraits of Mahatmaji were awarded to the schools for best attendance. Mr. Jamshed Mehta, President of the Municipality, giving away the prizes. The function was a triumph of the organization under the auspices of Sweepers' Union. The sweepers of Karachi held a meeting in the evening which was followed by a public meeting in the Khajindia Hall at night about 500 people including more than a hundred bhangis attended in inter-caste dinner organised by Lala Jagantra and Acharya Gidvani in Burns Garden. The members of the Age the Congress Committee also attended the dinner and garden functions.

STICK TO VOW OF SWADESHI

ONLY WAY TO PLEASE GANDHIJI.

(From a Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR CITY, Oct. 3. Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday was celebrated by Hawking Khadi and the opening of a Khadi Bhandar by Mr. Sadashivrao Altkar, President Satura District Congress Committee. Mr. Altkar made an instructive and stirring speech. He declared that wearing of Khadi and the swadeshi vow in all articles was the only easy and practical way to improve the economic condition of the masses. Nothing would please Mahatmaji than Khadi and observance of the swadeshi vow. Mr. Altkar most earnestly appealed the Kolhapur Citizens to take to Khadi and the swadeshi vow on Mahatmaji's birthday.

"MOST PERFECT MAN IN IMPERFECT WORLD"

LALAJI'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

LAHORE, Oct. 2.

Under the auspices of the Lahore Students' Union, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday anniversary was celebrated to-night at Bradlaugh Hall, Dr. Gopichand presiding. Lala Lajpat Rai, who was one of the speakers, said Gandhi was the most perfect man in this imperfect world and he was the uncorrupted King of India. He paid a tribute to Gandhi's truthfulness, simplicity, humility, fearlessness and sweet nature and exhorted young men of the Punjab to follow his personality for there could be no two opinions regarding it. Zafar Ali Khan who followed compared Gandhi with National leaders like Lenin, Kemal Pasha and others though his 'modus operandi' did not include the wielding of the sword.—A.P.

CELEBRATIONS AT POONA

POONA, Oct. 2.

Khadi sales and whole-day spinning formed the main features of the celebrations here of the 60th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. In the evening, a public meeting was held at the Shivaji Mandir under the presidency of Mr. Gadgil when Messrs. Jayramdas, Bhaichar and Professors Paranjpye, Gupta and Gokhale delivered addresses on the Mahatma's life.—A.P.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 29th inst., the total mortality 485 was 19 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 19.4. The mortality for the 39th week of 1927 was 484 and death rate 19.3 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-1927 was 650 and death rate 20.5.

One of the total deaths 143 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 9 attacks and 2 deaths. Smallpox caused 7 attacks and 7 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death. The number of live births registered during the week was 562 and compares favourably with that for the 39th week of 1927 when the figure was 501 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1923-1927) viz. 475.

PIR MOTAMIYA SAHEB IN BOMBAY

Pir Motamiya Sahab of the well-known Gadi of Mangrol, arrived Bombay on Monday evening by the Kashiwar Express and was given a very enthusiastic reception at the Grant Road Station by his followers. He was profusely garlanded and was carried to the "Rasul Mansil" Mansions in procession. The Pir Sahab will stay here for a month or so.

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE OR "NO"

MR. S. IVENGAR'S REPLY TO DR. BESANT.

THE ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

It is understood Dr. Besant requested Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar to join the All-Parties' Conference at Madras and the latter has replied that he will be glad to do so only if she and her friends agree to adhere to the goal of complete national independence. It is understood Dr. Besant and her friends have not so far agreed to Mr. Iyengar's suggestions.—A.P.

ALLEGED EXISTENCE OF CONSPIRACY.

FURTHER EVIDENCE BEFORE VISVESHWARAYYA COMMITTEE.

BANGALORE, Oct. 2.

Continuing his evidence before the Visveswarayya Committee, Khan Bahadur Abbas Khan reiterated his fear that the whole trouble on 30th July was due to a handful of Brahmins who formed a strong clique and started agitation with a view to overthrow the Government and to remove the Dewan from his office. Witness was confirmed in the existence of this conspiracy even in the middle of June but he thought that it was doomed to fail. The witness confessed he had many enemies some of them even among high officials of the State. Asked why witness did not seek Government police protection, the witness expressed amazement that in a big metropolitan city like Bangalore when the whole city was aware of the trouble brewing when everywhere witness was faced with curses and abuses and threats it should be suggested that witness should approach the police for help. He thought that it was the duty of the police to afford him every protection unasked in any emergency. The witness narrated at length the strength of the feeling raised against him by a certain clique which was in his opinion ultimately responsible for raising all the dust for they hired a huge crowd of Hindu hooligans who carried out the behests of the clique. The Mahomedans were unarmed, said witness, and they had to suffer greatly at the hands of the Hindus who were armed. Hindu rowdies who considerably outnumbered the Mahomedans became masters of the situation.

Many questions were then put to the witness by counsel representing various interests to all of which the witness referred them to the evidence given by responsible witnesses before him. He repeated that all the allegations against him were a series of concoctions.—A.P.

SERIOUS FIRE IN SRINAGAR?

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

LAHORE, Oct. 3.

According to the "Civil and Military Gazette" a serious fire occurred in British Residency, Srinagar, but official confirmation is not available.—A.P.

WHOLE AFFAIR A HOAX?

"C & M" ON SWEEPER'S LOTTERY WIN

LAHORE, Oct. 3.

"The Civil and Military Gazette" reports that the sweeper's lottery win of Rs. 1,75,000 at Quetta has turned out a hoax. The flying Officer Hitchens of the Royal Air Force, Quetta, in a letter states he has been through all the papers in the possession of the alleged lucky sweeper and discovered that the whole affair is a hoax.—A.P.

PUNJAB PEASANTS SUPPORT SIMON BOYCOTT

LAHORE, Oct. 3.

The Punjab Peasants and Workers Conference at Lyallpur has passed a resolution urging complete boycott of the Simon Commission, when it arrives in India, and resort to picketing in order to wear people from giving evidence before the Commission.—A.P.

LORD STRATHCLYDE DEAD

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The death has occurred of Lord Strathclyde.—Reuter's Special. Lord Strathclyde was born in Glasgow in 1853. He was called to the Scotch Bar in 1878. He was made Solicitor-General, Scotland, in 1905 and retained the post till 1909 when he was appointed Lord Advocate (1909-13). He represented Linnlithgowshire in Parliament from 1885 to 1913. He was created a Baron in 1919.

MADRAS FORGES AHEAD.

POPULARISING NEHRU REPORT.

HUGE PREPARATIONS FOR ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the forthcoming All Parties Conference which meets at Gokhale Hall on Saturday. Invitations have been issued to recognised public bodies all over the presidency and a very large attendance is expected. It is understood that there will be only one resolution namely one expressing agreement with the Lucknow decisions and the scheme contained in the Nehru Report.

Among those expected to speak on the resolution are Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Messrs. A. Rangaswami, Jangar, Swami Venkatchalam, Yakub Hassan and Mrs. Chattopadhyaya. Mr. Rangachariar, the Raja of Kottagode and Messrs. Venkatrama Sastri, B. Shiva Rao and Arogyaswami Mudaliar.

A vigorous propaganda is being carried on in the city and efforts to popularise the Nehru Report and enlist support for the Swaraj scheme.—A.P.

THE RENT ACT IS DEAD.

DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO ADOPT EMERGENCY MEASURES.

Mr. Maneckji K. Patel writes:—

The long-dreaded blow has at length fallen upon the tenants of Bombay. Mr. S. C. Joshi's Rent Act Amendment Bill was not reached in the session of the Council just closed, and before the next session is held in 1919, the Rent Act will have lapsed. It is now the duty of the Government of B. E. Sir Leslie Wilson to adopt emergency measures without the slightest delay to save the tenants from the rapacity of greedy landlords, if the Government has a spark of feeling for the people whose destinies are in their hands. The farcical nature of the last session of the Council is fully demonstrated. There was no time to consider and discuss such important private Bills as the Rent Bill. If the Government is formed of such busy men that they could not spare time to discuss such important private Bills as the Rent Bill. If the Government is formed of such busy men that they could not spare time to discuss such important public questions, what a farce is Government by means of legislatures?

RENT BILL THROTTLED.

The protection given to the tenants by the Rent Acts will lapse at the end of December next. It means a great misfortune for a large majority of the population of Bombay. Even with the protection of the Rent Act, house rents are high enough in all conscience and thousands of the poor and middle classes find it extremely difficult to make both ends meet. But now when the protection of the Act is removed and the tenants are placed at the mercy of rapacious landlords, a time is ushered in of the greatest hardship and misery for those sorely-stricken people. The landlords are jubilant over the success they have achieved. The Government seems to have fallen a prey to their siren voice. The landlords, by means of their influence over a capitalist Government have succeeded in securing a victory over the tenants. By questionable tactics the Government have succeeded in killing all the Rent Bills. They first refused leave to Messrs. Narayandas Bechar and Balubhai Desai to introduce their bills for the extension of the Act on technical grounds, merely because they had resigned their seats over the Bardoli question although they were subsequently re-elected. Then they tried to prove to Mr. S. C. Joshi that his Bill was invalid. When they failed in this effort of theirs, they included the Bill in the agenda but put it so low down that it could never be reached in a short session of a few days.

POPULAR RESENTMENT.

The Government ought to have given an opportunity to Mr. Joshi to have his Bill discussed and considered in detail on its merits. The Standing Orders should have been suspended and the Bill should have been given priority and taken up for consideration by the Council. The popular resentment against the attitude of the Government is as deep as it is just. Both the public and the Press would be justified in emphatically protesting against the manoeuvres of the Government, which have succeeded in preventing any Rent Bill from being brought before the Council for consideration. If Mr. Joshi's Bill had been considered on its merits and then rejected that would have been a different matter. The time selected by Government to deal a death blow to the Act is most inop-

MACHINE MADE DOORS AND WINDOWS.

Full particulars of teak-wood Doors and Windows in various standard stock sizes made entirely by machinery could now be had from Sunderdas Saw Mills, Opp. Reay Road Station, Bombay No. 10. Phone No. 41187.



These Doors and Windows are far superior in quality and making to hand made articles and are also cheaper. This is the largest manufacturing concern for Flooring, Ceiling, Mouldings, Electric Wire Casing, etc.

fortune, in view of the fact that there is a general depression of trade and terrible unemployment. The lapse of the Act is calculated to cause distress amongst those who have already been tried beyond their utmost capacity for endurance and suffering. Only interested and heartless persons could be indifferent to the existing situation.

GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY POWERS.

The expiry of the Act has produced quite a furore among the tenants. There is a wave of unrest passing over the tenant class, as it is feared that in December next thousands of notices will be issued through the length and breadth of the city calling upon tenants either to quit or pay enhanced rents. In the circumstances, there are two courses left open to Government either of which they might adopt, if they are sincerely anxious to do justice to the tenants' cause. The Government might either hold a short special session of the Council in December next to consider such urgent and important questions as the Rent Control in Bombay, or His Excellency the Governor might exercise his emergency powers of issuing ordinances to prolong the life of the present Rent Act, till Mr. Joshi's Rent Bill is considered by the Council and decided upon. I think the latter course is the easier one. It is for the tenants to make out a strong case for the relief indicated, in order that the Government may be warranted to adopt the course proposed.

WHY ARRESTS WERE NOT MADE.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER GIVES REASONS.

BANGALORE, Oct. 2.

Mr. Holikar, Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, giving evidence, referred to the fact that no arrests were made on the night of the 30th July. This, he said, was due, firstly to the insufficiency of the police force available, and secondly, to the whole sale dispersal of the crowd when an adequate force was available, the giving no chance then for the police to detect those responsible for the incidents or arrest individuals.

On the question of house searches in the neighbourhood the witness thought that the plot having taken place in the open, no occasion had arisen for searching houses. The witness could not believe the various conflicting stories that reached him regarding the shooting incident. Further, no bullet wound was then reported from the hospital, he had thought, appeared to be unnecessary. Witness said that most high officers of the State were inexperienced in handling such riots, the similar incident having occurred during the last thirty years. Witness also said that the State Sowers, with untrained mounts being found unequal to possible emergencies, he had suggested that the Government should requisition British Military aid and armoured cars to patrol the disturbed area. Witness will be further examined tomorrow.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

London, Oct. 3.

Previous Closing	19.09
To-day's Opening	19.13
Difference	plus .04
To-day's Closing	18.90
Difference	—10

Broach Expectations Rs. 353

LIVERPOOL.

London, Oct. 3.

Previous Closing	9.92
To-day's Opening	9.87
Difference	—05
To-day's Closing	9.80
Difference	—12

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

London, Oct. 3.

Silver Ready	26 10 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 12 0
Higher	0 2 0
Tone of market	Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

1st Settlement	60 2 0
2nd Settlement	60 5 0
3rd Settlement	60 7 9

UP ABOVE THE WORLD

ARE THERE MEN ON MARS?

For a few months every two years a bright orange-red star appears in our skies. It is Mars, the "Valishing Star", so named because of the long periods when it is lost to view. At times it is scarcely brighter than the Pole Star. Then it glows more brilliantly than any other star.

In the early part of this year Mars was a faint object in the morning sky, but has been growing steadily brighter, and will be at its glory on December 21st.

Since a Martian year is about 687 of our days, the seasons are twice as long as ours. The surface gravity is about one-third of its value at the Earth's surface, so that an earth-man on Mars—like a man on the Moon—would be amazed at his lightness, and at the way he could leap like a kangaroo.

Mars has polar caps which dwindle in summer as if formed of snow and ice, implying the existence of an atmosphere, and suggesting the possibility of life.

In 1877 the Italian, Schiaparelli, started the world by announcing straight dark lines on the planet's surface, which for a time were supposed to be canals. The American astronomer, Professor Lowell, built an observatory in the hope of proving that the canals were artificially made, an idea not yet accepted.

But certain dark patches are usually regarded as due to vegetation; and if there is vegetation there may be animal life.



Once YOU were that Healthy Girl

TAKE stock of yourself for a minute. You were such a healthy, radiant girl once—not so very long ago.

And now? Do you feel as fresh and buoyant as you should; have you the right spirit to enjoy life?

All of us are using up a good deal of nerve-strength every day—and listlessness and fatigue are sure signs that the strain has been too heavy. Extra strength is necessary; Sanatogen is needed.

Sanatogen is a highly concentrated nerve-food, infusing into the cells of nerves and body exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—which create new strength.

A few weeks' use of Sanatogen will overcome the shortcomings of months, the colour will return to your cheeks, plenty of new, fresh blood will rush through your veins, and the sparkle of your eyes will show the return of health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day and see how quickly your health improves, and your vitality returns.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food
Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

A physician stated in the "Medical Press and Circular": "Sanatogen has an immediate and remarkable effect shown by a steady increase of strength and energy." At the same time the colour is brought back to the patient's cheeks.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S BUDGET FOR 1929-30.

PROGRAMME OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE CITY

At a meeting of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Tuesday, the following budget estimates for 1929-30 were presented:

At a meeting of the Schools Committee:

It has been already pointed out that the Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 1928-29 has been increased according to the requirements of the year. Yet there will be an Opening Balance of Rs. 1,05,557 to which may be added other Receipts. (1) Fees from Municipal Schools. (2) Interest on Endowments and Deposits. (3) Contribution to Pension Fund by the Teachers. The total Receipts thus calculated amount to Rs. 1,23,557 which, if deducted from the total estimated expenditure including the necessary Closing Balance of Rs. 20,000, will give the amount that the Corporation will have to provide in their Budget for 1929-30 for Primary Education. Thus the amount that will have to be demanded from the Corporation amounts to Rs. 52,59,000.

The following statement gives the total figures in a concise form as to how the amount of Municipal Grant is arrived at:

Proposed estimates for 1929-30:	Rs.
(1) Expenditure under all the heads as shown in Statement B.	33,62,240
Provision for Closing Balance at the end of the year 1929-30 as per Bye-law No. 10.	20,317
Total	33,82,557
(2) Receipts other than Municipal Grant including Opening Balance.	1,23,557

Municipal Grant 33,59,000
Total 33,82,557

In passing I may add that there are some items which are new and on account of which provision has been made in the Budget Estimates and which is the main cause for the increase in the Estimates. (1) A sum of Rs. 60,000 for the semi-permanent structures for two schools has been provided for the first time in the Committee's Budget which was never the case in previous years. (2) Provision of Rs. 1,560 has been made for the Khatri Library which has been recently taken over by the Schools Committee at the request of the donor for which the Schools Committee never got an additional grant from the Corporation. This provision has, therefore, led to some increase. (3) The question of opening Infant Schools for 2,000 new children is under the consideration of the Committee and taking into consideration normal growth of schools and classes, over and above starting of new classes, provision has to be made for the salaries of 80 teachers, more accommodation, for 40 more servants and for furniture. (4) The automatic increase owing to annual increments due to the teachers and others alone amounts to Rs. 55,000 per year which also goes to increase the Budget Estimates. (5) Provision of Rs. 10,000 has been made for equipping the Libraries and making them more attractive and more useful to the public than what they are now. (6) The supervising staff will also have to be increased during the next year and the necessity for separating the Aided Schools department from the Census Department is being felt. Hence the provision in the head of "Superintendents' Establishment" to the extent of Rs. 7,200.

Discussion on the subject was postponed till Friday next.

MONSOON EXTENDS.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN ORISSA AND ON MADRAS COAST

POONA, Oct. 3. Yesterday's depression in North Bay has caused widespread rain in Orissa and North Madras Coast and is now crossing the coast between Palk Point and Gopalpur. It is likely to move in a north-westerly direction. Monsoon continues fairly active in East United Provinces and has extended into West Central India and Gujarat.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Madras Decan and Madras Coast North and Local in Lower Burma, Orissa, United Provinces East, Central Provinces West, Central India, Kopkan and Hyderabad North. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces West, Rajputana East, Gujarat, Central Provinces East, Bombay Decan, Hyderabad South, Mysore and Malabar.

The principal amounts are—Victoria Point, and Akay half an inch each; Mangalore one; Lashio a quarter; Silchar one and a half; Shillong, Calcutta, and Belasore three quarters; Saugor Island two; Cuttack, Daltongiri, Gaya, Gorakhpur, and Allahabad a half; Neemuch one; Khandwa three quarters; Nowgong, Nagpur, Jagdalpur, Surat, Bombay and Mangalore a quarter; Chitaldurg, Masulipatam and Gopalpur one; Bellary two; Cocanada one and a half; and Visagapatam a half.

Forecast.—Increase in Orissa, and extension in the central parts of the country. Heavy Rainfall Warning.—Rainfall may be moderately heavy in Orissa and East Central Provinces during the next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

General Remarks.—Widespread rain has fallen in the north Madras Coast and the central Decan. The monsoon continues fairly active in the east United Provinces and has extended into west Central India and Gujarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Madras Decan and the Madras Coast North, and Local in the United Provinces East, Central India, the Central Provinces West, the Kopkan and Hyderabad North, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West, Rajputana East, Gujarat, the Central Provinces East, the Bombay Decan, Hyderabad South, Mysore and Malabar. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, Gujarat and the Central Provinces, and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana, Central India and the United Provinces. The air is generally more moist than usual in the Decan and the central parts of the country, and drier in Sind, west Rajputana and the south of the Peninsula. Temperatures were below normal in the west Decan. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 107 deg. at Multan and Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An extension in the central parts of the country.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly report dated 3rd inst.:—Our Silver market registers a further small rise 9 annas we wrote our last Review. In the early part of the week prices eased through lack sufficient support from foreign markets combined with the bearish sentiment prevailing in the local market but later the rising tendency of the Shanghai Exchange created a bullish atmosphere and the prices advanced on heavy short-covering and buying by option-dealers, Shroffs and Commission Houses. The stock on the hand is decreased owing to a shipment of over a thousand Bars to China but the offer in comparison remains poor. Chinese and American Banks have operated both ways. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 60.3 for the first settlement on the 1st instant and the lowest Rs. 59.5 on the 27th ultimo; the average for the week being Rs. 61.4. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0.1/8 higher. The highest price was 2.7 5/8 on the 1st instant and the lowest 2.7 5/16 on the 26th ultimo. The rise in the Shanghai Exchange is due to the weakness of the Japanese Yen.

The London price is 0 3/16 higher. The market was steady with India and China operating both ways on a moderate scale. America generally offered after the price had been fixed while Continent was inclined to operate on the bear side. The New York price is 57 7/8 cents i.e. 0 1/4 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 7/8 cents on the 1st instant and the lowest 57 cents on the 26th ultimo.

The prices for Gold are almost the same. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21/6/6 for ready, Rs. 21/6/3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/6/6 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £14.11.1/2.

We remain in favour of purchases in Silver but at a lower level than the present.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Tuticorin.—The Sub-Divisional Magistrate delivered judgment to-day in two cases arising from the South Indian Railway strike. Sixteen persons were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment; each and eight juveniles were sent to the reformatory school, while two other accused were discharged.—A.P.

Madras.—The Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Annamalai University Bill will meet on the 4th October. It is possible that the Bill may be considered at the next session of the Legislative Council, commencing on 8th October, provided the report of the Select Committee is ready by then.—A.P.

'Another "Hopeless Case" saved by VIROL.



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MYSORE AND "TIMES OF INDIA'S"
MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA

A SINISTER POLITICAL OBJECT

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, Sept. 30.

Your contemporary the "Times of India" is not content with vilifying the British Indian politicians. Nor with its recent achievement of (studying one of the most fair-minded and scrupulous of men to wit the President of the Legislative Assembly. It must needs carry its unholy campaign to the Indian States as well and must raise the communal bogey in peaceful Mysore and prove how necessary God's own Englishmen are in India to make the lion and the lamb to live together. What is more, it must needs suppress even honest correspondence sent to it dealing with conditions in Mysore as they are, so that Indian India may be discredited thoroughly and conclusively and to its hearts content. But its latest achievement beats all record. For to publish the photograph of a distinguished Indian and describe him as inefficient in the foot-note is unbeaten even by its own record of travesties and bad manners.

It is not that the reputation of a man like Mr. Mirza Ismail cannot take care of itself. But rather that one wants British India to know how far its antagonists are carrying their political campaign. When an Indian President of the Assembly travels about at the invitation of local Legislative Council Presidents or with a view to make himself familiar with local conditions it is "gadding about the country" at the rate-payers' expense. When an Indian is made the Dewan of a State after holding the responsible post of the Secretary to the Maharaja through whose hands all Government papers have passed for years, he lacks administrative experience and is, therefore, inefficient. But if it happens that an Englishman is sent out to India as Viceroy without any other experience to speak of except agricultural experience; or if another is sent out as Governor with nothing much except cricket experience, the rate-payers' money can go to the dogs and administrative experience to some infernal region. They fit the positions like gloves while the Indians with much safer experiences are all misfits and worse, inefficient and what not.

THE DEWAN'S WORK.
Mr. Mirza Ismail is inefficient! He has been the Dewan now only for two years. And he has crammed into that period the reduction of the State subsidy by more than ten lakhs and, as a result of successful negotiations with the Madras Government, has augmented the State revenues by a few other lakhs. Add to this his achievements in connection with the Irwin Canal, Anjanapur and Boadan Irrigation projects, his scheme for restoration of tanks in the State, the Mysore Agricultural Relief Regulation, the operation of the Record of Rights Scheme, Land Mortgage Banks, Workmen's Compensation Regulation and so on; also according to his last Representative Assembly address, a constructive programme of a well for each village, the necessary medical aid throughout the State and educational facilities within easy reach of every one, a programme which he is doing his best to sincerely see through. View all these in general and who can deny that he is thoroughly and irretrievably inefficient!SINISTER POLITICAL PURPOSE.
According to the "Times of India" Mysore has become a centre of communal discord. "The Hindus who are in a ma-

jority in the State do not relish the appointment of a Mahomedan as Dewan." The Mahomedans are jubilant at the appointment of the Mussalman Dewan and "consider that it is the best time for purging the State of idolatry and propagating the tenets of Islam." "There are as yet no signs of the return of normal conditions." "There is a deep feeling of suspicion and distrust among the people about the 'bona fides' of the present administration in its policy in dealing with the present situation." And so on almost indefinitely. It is nobody's worth while to contradict any or all of these. We in Mysore know how to treat these silly fulminations. But our doubt is whether or not they will at all get credence in quarters that do not know much of local conditions. My purpose in writing this is therefore to warn at least the readers of the "Chronicle" that the purpose of the "Times of India" in spreading this kind of news is mainly sinister and political, that it is trying to feather its own nest by discrediting Indians of whatever station in life. No one in Mysore has lost any confidence in the Government of H. H. the Maharaja, except those who talk and act because of personal spite. Mr. Mirza Ismail is still what he was, a polished and cultured gentleman, fit to hold the positions of the Dewan than several of his predecessors, a Mussalman, it is true, but one who has sense enough not to mix up religion and politics, still enjoying by virtue of his loyalty, character and ability the confidence of his pious Hindu master, H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. We are content with that, and if the "Times of India" is not it is welcome to slay in its own dishonesties.

A REMEDY.

But there is one thing the Mysore Government can and must do if it will stop this kind of dishonest propaganda by Anglo-Indian papers in creating and spreading disaffection against Indian States. There is no doubt that the purpose of the "Times of India" is two-fold, one, as I have said before, to discredit Indians and Indian administrations as a whole and the other to multiply its circulation. It is well-known what H. E. H. the Nizam did for a fraction of the contempt created by the "Times of India" against Mysore. The faults of the "Times of India" are far graver than those of the local vernacular journals against Mysore, and than those of Sh. Nihal Singh and of the "Englishman" against Hyderabad. And, therefore, if the Mysore Administration suspended the publication of the former and the Nizam prevented the entry of the offending papers into his State, then the Mysore Government has every excuse for taking some sort of disciplinary action against this mischievous paper. The "Times of India" daily circulates widely in the State and the "Illustrated Weekly" still more widely. If therefore the Government would only give a little tit for tat, stop summarily all copies that are subscribed for by the Government institutions, also put a ban on the entry of the paper into the State, and withdraw all press facilities to its so-called special correspondent the "Times of India" will have deserved the penalty eminently. As it is this sensationalist paper, with all its provoking 'male fides' against Indians as a class, whether in British India or in the Indian States, is getting far too long a rope.

THE MILL STRIKE

(Continued from page 6.)

action and let our mill-owners grow wiser by experience.

Before discussing several other causes, I will briefly deal with the question of 7-12 per cent out-the-bed-rock on which the negotiations broke down last week. The Acting Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association in his official press note writes that the strike leaders were not prepared to agree to an average cut of 7-12 per cent which was the absolute minimum the mill owners could possibly accept as a cut based on the average earnings of weavers during April 1926 and March 1927. Certainly to this the strike leaders could not and would not agree for reasons which the public at large generally do not know.

7-12 PER CENT OUT—A CAMOUFLAGE.

The proposed cut of 7-12 per cent, if accepted by the strikers, is going to be in actual working much more than 7-12 per cent. On paper it may be only 7-12 per cent, but in practice it will mean at least a cut of 20 to 30 per cent. We blame the Government for manipulating our exchange and currency and thereby involving India into loss of crores of rupees but the same thing is being repeated by our mill-owners too. Let us see how. One or two illustrations will clarify this.

"Illustration No. 1."—For manufacturing one piece of dhoty (9 or 10 yds.) of 30 counts yarn the wages of a weaver according to the standardised wages formulated by the Mill-owners' Association

would come to roughly 13.77 pies per piece. On the other hand according to 1927 March wages a weaver would earn 13.75 pies per piece in the same mill. The difference being about 5 pies if worked out in terms of per cents would mean a cut of about 26.6 per cents instead of 7-12 per cents as the mill-owners say.

"Illustration No. 2."—The above is an illustration of coarse count cloth. Now let me take the illustration of finer cloth. Supposing the wages of a weaver on 60 counts yarn plain dhoty according to the standardised wages would roughly come to 33.75 pies per piece in the same piece as against 50 pies according to 1927 March wages. This difference if worked out in terms of per cents means a cut of nearly 32.5 per cents.

The above two illustrations go to prove conclusively that the proposed cut of 7-12 per cent is a mere camouflage. It is a shield, under which the mysteriously large cut is hidden. It is, therefore, that the strike leaders were not prepared to accept this bogus term.

(To be Continued.)

Madras.—At a meeting of the Central Board of the Imperial Bank of India, held at Madras yesterday, Mr. W. Lamb tendered his resignation. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb leave for England early next year.—A.P.

Madras.—A conference will be held on 16th October between the Madras Government and representatives of the Madras Corporation under the presidency of the Governor, to settle outstanding disputes between them, including the questions of the appointment of the health officer and the water supply.—A.P.



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GAMBLING WOMEN AND THEIR LUCK CASINO, A CEMETERY OF VIRTUE

The spirit of gambling is as old as the world. To risk little to win much has been and ever will be a compelling lure to men and women in every walk of life.

Mr. Beach Chester, the author of this article, is perhaps the best known International gambler on the Continent, Monte Carlo, Dinard, Cannes, Biarritz—he knows them all and here sets down the impressions he has gained in a life time's experience of casinos and gaming places.

For a pretty woman to be a card fiend is an abuse of beauty. For a man to be a gambler is a waste of time.

But in every first-class casino one sees pretty women playing "chemin de fer"—attresses, women who belong to polite society, as well as women who are outcasts of society.

Around the tables at Cannes, Biarritz, Le Touquet, Dinard, and Deauville, women are in a majority. While they never play as high as men, they are probably keener.

There is nothing more repulsive to behold than an ugly and mercenary woman beating a pretty member of her own sex at "chemin de fer." Thus writes Beach Chester in the "Sunday Chronicle." The horrible air she assumes could not be worse if the act were murder instead of play. All the accumulated venom of her nature comes to the surface and finds gratification in the discomfiture of her opponent.

It is a terrible sight, to be witnessed wherever women, and especially foreign women, congregate to play cards.

SNARLED AND GLARED.
I have seen a really pretty woman look ugly at "chemin de fer."

One night she had a phenomenally lucky hand which seemed to contain nothing but naturals. She won 11 or 12 coups, always with eights and nines. As the money became a great mountain, after being only a modest molehill, her tension increased. She snarled and glared defiantly at her beaten adversaries, with an expression that turned me from her for ever.

I had previously intended to know her better. She was a woman with extraordinarily clear-cut features, and her lips, just about right under normal conditions, grew thinner and thinner in the sordid excitement of the game until she looked the worst tempered creature in the world. If she could wear such an expression at a public card table, what would she look like in private life?

La Belle Otero was the most distinguished woman gambler of her time. Her rival in beauty, Liane de Pougy, was also an enthusiast.

The story about one of their encounters at roulette in Monte Carlo is as good as any I have ever heard.

Liane put a substantial stake on 18 and it won.

"What made you back 18?" asked Otero, who was sitting next to her.

Liane smiled prettily.

"To-day's my birthday and I backed my age," she said.

"That's a wonderful idea," nodded the other. "I must try backing mine."

Liane laughed maliciously and shook her head.

"I wouldn't if I were you," she cried. "The 36 hasn't come up once this afternoon!"

As woman is an international creature, adapting herself readily to any environment regardless of frontiers, one cannot say that women of one race make greater gamblers than the women of another. Some Englishwomen, however, become baccarat players of the neck-or-nothing variety, and come quick croppers as a result. They lose a year's income in a week, get into difficulties, and fall into the meshes of the least objectionable man who comes along.

CEMETERY OF VIRTUE.

Cannes Casino is a great cemetery of virtue. A husband sends his wife out to Cote d'Azur with \$500 to carry on with until he arrives himself. But she loses the lot in a few visits to the Casino. Then if she is pretty, she allows herself to be rescued by the first presentable stranger. It seems to her a lesser evil than wiring her husband the truth.

I can understand old and ugly women seeking the daily oblivion of "chemin de fer." It is like an opiate and fills a variety of voids. The pretty ones should need no such unhealthy distraction. Many of them, of course, have been deluded into believing that they can win. Or per-

haps they have deluded each other. I believe that "chemin de fer" is the ideal occupation for ugly women with money. But their money must be without limit. Otherwise they would soon end in the workhouse.

THREE OLD WOMEN.
There used to be three old women in the baccarat room at Le Touquet. I should have hesitated to decide which one was the ugliest. They would have been bracketed in any competition. Their temperaments were as ugly as their faces. One shuddered to play against them. I did, at any rate.

I don't know which of the three had the worst effect on me. One wore a pre-war picture hat, a tow coloured wig of immense proportions and enough paint to redecorate the Casino. I felt timid when I caught her eye. She took a seat on my left one afternoon. I trembled. I felt something awful would happen, though I didn't know what. I would have given her a thousand francs to go to another table.

When the hand—the box of cards—reached her, she put up her money and looked inquiringly at me.

"Banco, Madame!" I murmured.

She beat me with a natural.

I felt like a white rabbit being hypnotised by a boa-constrictor.

"Banco," I said again.

And again she took my money.

SCREAM OF TRIUMPH.

She was a wealthy woman, apparently, and could play high. Once more I went "banco." Then, in rapid succession "banco, banco, banco."

In five minutes she had won \$97 from me.

The second old woman was quite fiendish. She used always to try to sit on my right, so that she could take my "banco's."

I generally lost and she regarded them as easy money. One day I beat her three times running. I felt so elated that I joyfully passed the hand. She grabbed it. It was a hand that won nine times! As she scraped in her winnings with a leer of triumph she gave a shrill scream like a laughing hyena.

The third woman resembled a "Punch" drawing of an early Victorian virago. She extracted thousands from me in a week. Her luck equalled her ugliness. She was a terror. She seemed surprised on the rare occasions when she lost. In her worst moments she would have passed as next-of-kin to a crocodile at the London Zoo.

LOST \$9,000.

One woman at Le Touquet, who would not like to be classified as old, though she was far from young, I recollect with some interest. She had substantial reserves, played high and continuously and rarely left until the last table broke up in the small hours of the morning. She was what cheap novelists would call "queerly" to look at. She was certainly a handsome woman, with a fine presence and mysterious dark eyes. In spite of her age I gathered that she had not out-lived a taste for love affairs. At "chemin de fer" she played a higher game than any other woman habitué.

There were two demi-mondaines, one from Paris, and the other from London, who also plunged. I saw the elder of the pair, a dreadful "poseuse" for rer lass won 87,000 francs in a single night. The other, who was being financed by a London banker, lost \$4,000 during her stay.

"That's nothing," she told the table one night. "Last season I dropped him \$9,000. But the game amuses me."

What amused other people was the way she used to glide up to her distinguished-looking and quite well-known lover, thump him on the back and address him by a pet name.

Demi-mondaines—and mondaines, too, perhaps!—often use imaginary gambling losses as an excuse for extracting texts from their admirers. At Monte Carlo one season a certain notorious woman made a point of telling her lover that she was losing steadily, whenever he approached her in the Casino.

SUICIDE SEQUEL.

He had to go on giving her more and more money. Everything went into her own pocket, for she was hardly putting at all. She cost him \$40,000 in a fortnight. At the close of the visit, he killed himself.

Long ago she had had a love affair with an Italian, but it had been hopeless from the first kiss. In those days the Mediter-

anean used to dance in the sunshine for her benefit, for sheer joy at being watched by so lovely a creature. The last time I saw her she had become a mummy, though a fine one!

I remember a young girl who used to frequent the baccarat rooms at a certain Channel resort. She was always very eager to get into the good graces of any male winner.

She was anything but a beauty, and her reputation was far from high. Still, people in the place nodded to her and knew her—out of pity. Her mother, who used a title, was more or less half-witted presumably from years of debauch. I always thought the daughter was horribly unattractive.

MARRIED A MILLIONAIRE!
After a long and industrious struggle scraping in money from gaming and gamblers, she had the luck to meet an aged millionaire. To the astonishment of everyone, he promptly proposed marriage. He must have received a thousand anonymous letters when the news got out.

"If I had received a dozen letters about you dearest," he told the girl, with a foolish chuckle, "I might have stopped to think. But a thousand! Why, it's an organised conspiracy!"

He went ahead, married her, died soon afterwards and left her an enormous income.

She has spent her life and her money in the Casinos ever since. She was a scraggy girl when I first saw her, but to-day she is fat, forty-five, and quite formidable.

It is astonishing how women sometimes come down to dreadful things when they are not really bad in themselves. I knew a girl, about five years before the war, who had everything in life except excitement. She was charming in many ways and quite pretty. Through a series of vicissitudes she ultimately became a toul for a West End gambling hell. A strange fate for the heiress of one of the most beautiful estates in England.

I confess I was horrified. Though I had often tried to help her, I believe the again ignored my clear and forceful advice.

BATHING WITH G. B. S.

GENIUS IN UNDRESS AT ANTIBES.
Like others, in past years I have seen photographs of Mr. Bernard Shaw and his beard romping in the warm waters of Italy. But little did I expect ever to bathe with him (writes Charles Graves to the "Daily Mail" from Juan-les-Pins).

On arrival here I learnt that Mr. Shaw was staying in seclusion at a small hotel four miles away. I also learnt that he bathed privately at 8 in the morning and sometimes in the evening. My curiosity thus whetted had to be wetted too. I must bathe with Bernard Shaw.

A taxicab to the hotel was simple. But on arrival I was told that Mr. Shaw refused to see interviewers. I was told that anyone who wanted to see Mr. Shaw had to write him a letter to which he might or might not reply in undue course. But something had to be done about bathing with Bernard Shaw. And then came the inspiration—just a note: Are you too sumbunt to be seen?

Two minutes later footsteps could be heard, and then the great man appeared. Was he in a Norfolk jacket? He was not. Was he in white flannels? No, again. He was in a camel hair dressing-gown and his beard. A minute later we were on the way to the private bathing beach attached to the Chateau des Eufantes.

"I have just seen Mr. Oswald Mosley and his wife here," I said. "It seems a bit incompatible, don't you think—a Labour man like that?"

"Not a bit," was the reply. "I am a Socialist myself. Who wouldn't keep and enjoy £4,000 a year if it were offered him?"

We walked on. "Michael Arden is down here. Didn't you make some famous epigram about him?"

"I? Certainly not. I have read nothing he has ever written. I told him when I met him here that I have read nothing since Sir Walter Scott."

It was a fine warm evening. Mr. Shaw walked with a springy step, chest bared to the breeze. I hastened to keep pace with him. "Have you been in the Casino yet?"

A miss in bank. But I wish I had been carrying a camera. The answer I gathered was that Mr. Shaw had not. And had no intention of doing so. None. Casinos were pretty stupid places. These people were the game.

By this time we were at the rock pool. And then, horror of horrors, I realised I had left my bathing dress behind. However, as far as I could see, Mr. Shaw had done so too.

A moment later the camel hair dressing gown which looked like a friar's cowl slipped to the ground, disclosing Mr. Shaw in a pair of diminutive white pants. His chest was pinky sunbaked, his white beard was ruffled by the gentle breeze.

A moment later he clambered down to the diving rock, left above the level of the sea. For a second he poised in his short white pants, and then positively hurled himself forward and outwards. There was a loud splash; a moment later he and his beard reappeared swimming strongly on his back towards the setting sun.

MEASURING OCEAN'S DEPTH
TEST OF SOUND WAVES

"For obvious and imperative reasons it is often desirable to know the depth of water before a ship. In the old days the line and sinker provided the only means," writes Sir William H. Bragg, F.R.S., in the Evening News of London. "But a ship must be moving very slowly, as we should now estimate speed, to make this method practicable. It has become a serious matter if the necessary delay has to be incurred. This is true even in peace times; in times of war such delay is risky in the extreme."

"If a sharp blow is struck upon a plate in the hull of the ship, the sound travels outwards and downwards and is reflected from the sea bottom. The sound travels at the rate of a mile a second."

"The instruments required for the detection of the echo have become so perfect that the time taken by the sound in going and returning can be measured to the thousandth of a second. Thus the depth can be ascertained to one or two feet, and this can be done even when the ship is moving at high speed."

"Beautiful work and most in genius design have been put into the apparatus by which this result is achieved. One of the greatest difficulties to be overcome has lain in the fact that the receiving instrument must be able to stand the loud clang of the primary signal and yet to register the returning echo, thousands of times weaker than the primary sound."

"There is, I think, a special interest in the similarity between this method and one that we often use for we, when in the dark, and blind people always are conscious of the nearness of objects by the nature of the echoes which they return to the noises we make."

INVISIBLE "DEATH RAY"
A NEW GERMAN INVENTION

An invisible "death ray" capable of instant destruction of any living thing it touches, is reported to have been invented by a young German scientist, Erich Graichen. The ray, emanating from a vacuum tube, is so fatal in its effect, that the inventor confessed his dread of the catastrophe which might ensue if it were used against humanity, as a weapon of war.

The purpose of the invention, Graichen declared, is to isolate and split atoms. A gigantic tube, producing a powerful ray could play havoc with a country, and cause one kilogram of coal to explode with the force of ninety billion horsepower.

Agents of two foreign Governments—Mexico and Chile—have asked Graichen whether he is willing to sell the invention, the Mexican agents inviting the German to come to Mexico as the guest of the Government, and work in a Government laboratory.

One of the biggest German electrical concerns, however, is seeking to buy the patent and save it for Germany. Negotiations are starting soon.

The ray is the product of a combination of Roentgen or X-rays, cathode rays and light rays. The tube is fifteen centimetres high and thirty centimetres wide.

THE ROBOT DOCTOR
ARRIVES.

TO ADMINISTER ANAESTHETICS.
The Robot charwoman and housewife, the Robot power-house watchman and lighthouse-keeper, the Robot policeman and phone operator, the Robot mannequin, and the Robot cat must now all hide their diminished heads before the crowning wonder of all.

This is the Robot doctor. PRECISE QUANTITY.

A mechanical anaesthetist believed to be the first of its kind in the world, has been devised by a professor at the University of Maryland for use in the medical and surgical field.

The device is designed to dispense with the services of the doctor who administers the anaesthetic in an operation, and also, it is claimed, prevents both an under- or over-dose, delivering the precise quantity necessary to keep the patient unconscious.

The "automatic anaesthetiser," as it is called, is a complicated mechanism of tubes and valves, which owes its functioning to the respiration of the subject.

It is declared that it has been successfully used in many practical tests. The general principle of the machine is based on the variation of pressure in the patient's lungs during respiration.

THREE STAGES.
The professor explains that when a subject receives an administration of ether, chloroform, or any other volatile anaesthetic, he undergoes three stages, the "irrita-

STRANGE MYSTERY OF BABY MEDIUM

TALK OF "SPIRITS"

A remarkable story of a Greek baby girl medium, aged nine months, was told at the International Spiritualist Congress in London.

Monsieur T. Ponepides, of Greece, told the delegates that the child, who died when she was aged 28 months, was so well developed as a medium at the age of nine months that she was able to describe spirit forms about her and to speak of events that had happened during the war, long before her birth, and in a language far beyond the range of her mental development.

When the child was dying, stated M. Ponepides, she said to her mother: "Don't be sorry inamma, for our separation. They call me to go with them. They say that after my departure they will let me communicate with papa." The unhappy father

five," the "fighting," and the "complete," the "unconscious."

His breathing changes in each of these stages, and during the first he exhales in quick, short gasps. The machine takes advantage of these gasps by means of a series of valves, and automatically "feels" the anaesthetic to the patient.

The danger of fatality, it is claimed, is for all practical purposes non-existent.

MANNEQUIN BRIDES OF
MILLIONAIRES

SPELLS WOVEN AT DRESS PARADES

Another of M. Jean Patou's English-speaking mannequins has married a millionaire.

This time it is Miss Florence Towney, a beautiful American model, better known as "Dolores"; and the lucky man is M. Michel de Surmont, a member of a wealthy textile family of Roubaix.

The romance started when M. de Surmont saw his wife-to-be in some fascinating gowns at a fashion show. The course of true love was not entirely smooth, as the de Surmont family had some old-fashioned ideas on the point, but the young couple finally prevailed against all the odds.

It seems impossible to keep English and American mannequins; the millionaires are always stealing them away.

Mr. Fred Almy married Miss June Dible, a pretty London model, last year, and took her to his ranch in Arizona.

An American mannequin, Miss Josephine Armstrong, who is a grand-niece of Mr. Jefferson Davis, recently married Mr. Erskine Gwynne, a member of the Vanderbilt family.

ELEPHANT RACING.
THRILLING KABUL DISPLAY

It may be easy enough to persuade Afghan hussars to discard their robes by a royal decree; it may also be comparatively easy to influence them to cut their beards. All this has been done before by an earlier, "revolutionary monarch, Peter, the Great."

To my mind, however, (writes Dr. Edouard Luboff in the "Daily Mail") (King Amanullah's greatest achievement was the organisation of a fête in which the populace were eager and joyful participants, for in my experience of Central Asia and Afghanistan, the absence of all organised popular amusements was due to the inability of the people to take part in them.

During my stay in Kabul I questioned my guide on this subject, but he was emphatic on the point that no true holiday needs amusement. "Let him," he said, "employ his spare time in reading the Koran."

It is because of this that I marvel at the success of this and last year's Kabul celebrations, commemorating Afghan independence.

Day after day for a week the population of the capital and its environs and thousands of tribesmen from the whole Kingdom not only watched the grand spectacles staged for their amusement, but also took part in them. And all this without any pretence of it being a religious celebration.

The programme for the week was interesting. First of all the crowd were entertained by a flow of oratory which they could applaud and during which they were allowed to make as many interjections as they pleased. To a people whose only speeches are sermons and prayers with their regular and prescribed responses, this new innovation was in itself a tremendous source of enjoyment.

KING AMANULLAH AS ORATOR.
Moreover, the principal orator was the

King, who is a fine speaker; his speeches are inspiring and arresting. He speaks freely without any sign of nervousness; his gesticulations add vigour to his fiery words and hold the crowds enthralled. The speeches over, the crowds were invited by royal heralds to see military parades reviewed by the King. These were followed by exciting elephant races, tugs of war and other displays.

At the conclusion of the official spectacles and this was King Amanullah's cleverness is shown—an informal greshkha was held, in which anybody in the crowd could take part. Dancing and singing went on constantly day and night in a special enclosure in front of the newly erected Arch of Independence in the Royal Park. Not only were professional dancers employed but the crowds also were encouraged to join in.

Last year special bands were imported from Persia, while this year German musicians trained for the occasion a large number of Afghan performers.

Afghan women are already beginning to emerge from their veiled seclusion and take part in the festivities. Last year the first step was taken in this direction by a number of progressive young women. This year, seeing that the experiment has not resulted in any loss of caste, a number of other Afghan women followed suit.

On the other hand, the pious still look askance at the reforms of their King and do not permit either their young people or their womenfolk to take part in the festivities not prescribed by the Koran. It is hoped, however, that in time their opposition will be defeated, and then Kabul during a fête will be worth visiting.

Throwing off the restraint imposed by centuries of religious veto, the Afghans will abandon themselves with a fervour that will surprise the outside world.

PITY THE TALL GIRL.
HER HEIGHT CAN BE A DISADVANTAGE TO HER

The tall girl must be quite tired of hearing people give sympathy all the time to little women. "Poor little soul!" they say, if they see her struggling to get through a crowd, or weeping for the same kind of trouble as most of us have to endure.

No one has any pity for the tall girl, and often her very tallness is something that calls for sympathy.

A mother should dress her girl—if she is tall for her age—with great care, for her size attracts attention and often leaves her open to cruel criticism.

Many girls have lost good husbands because thoughtless friends have libeled and ridiculed when a girl is seen walking with a man smaller than herself. The average man is so sensitive that if he feels he is being "chaffed" when with a girl taller than himself he will fight shy of her for the future.

One clever actress who certainly would have made a name for herself, had her career cut short through a happening on the opening night of a popular play. Stupidly enough, a man, small by comparison with the heroine, had been chosen to kiss her, a titter could be heard all over the house.

She had to be taken out of the bill and was too disheartened ever to act again.

We who are blessed with lesser inches cannot be too kind to the tall girl for we have many advantages she unfortunately lacks.

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